The Columbian.

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ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of us iness Success and Financial Strength this ank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

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Has preserved its integrity, and has gained a little each day in strength, in scope and in the confidence of the public. Governed by this policy, this *BANK* expects to continue to grow both in its capacity and its opportunity to serve, and to that end invites the patronage to which it believes it has proved itself entitled.

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FRIDAY & SATURDAY

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CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR AUDITORS.

An Appeal From the Report of Auditors has Been Taken in Which Graft is Charged.

That the Conyngham Township and Borough of Centralia Poor District has been worked by grafters is plaint of a number of residents of that section. An appeal from the report of auditors taken by Fred T. Ikeler Esq., representing L. A. Riley & Co; Edward Williams, John Lammit, Emma M. Steinmatz and W. F. Rhodes, freeholders of the district, discloses the fact that petty grafting has been practiced to a considerable extent.

Among the many startling items included in the auditors' report of the poor district's accounts are the following: Pipes for wake, $9.85; whiskey for M. J. McDonald, from June 4, 1904 to March 11, 1905, $147.50; whiskey for Montelius Yeager, $67; milk furnished Mrs. Burke for eight months, $33.40. The items of $1896.27, for merchandise for the poor house for the year 1904, and $1555.77, for outdoor relief, are also taken exception to as being exorbitant.

Exception is taken to the bill of $150 for auditor's salary, alleging that this is much greater than the amount allowed by law, and to $214 50, allowed in the account of Mrs. M. E. Murphy, treasurer, on the ground that the items are exorbitant, illegal and unnecessary.

The report allows Edward Welsh, James Monaghan and B. J. Boyle, poor directors of the districts, the sum of $55 each for extra services; W. J. Kilker, attending audit, $6; W. J. Kilker, extra services $7; Pat Rowan, attending audit, $6; meals and room for auditors, $35; auditors for inventory of poorhouse $26, all of which are excepted to as being exorbitant and illegal.

A calf sold for $7.71 and charged in two accounts, also comes in among the items for which appeal is taken.

For a number of years, it is alleged, the poor district of that section has been in the power of a gang of grafters who have taken turns holding the office of directors. Some time ago one of the gang bought a cow for $5 which he sold to the district for $40. He then made arrangements by which the animal was stabled at his place, he [receiving $15 per month for its keep, and just before election he repurchased the cow for $5.

Many taxpayers of the over-mountain section are disgusted with the way the affairs of the district have been transacted and arrests are expected to follow the hearing of the appeal.

Crookedness in the management of the affairs of the district is no new thing. Years ago Neil Lenahan was one of the directors, and he found it necessary to leave the country owing to alleged embezzlement of the district's funds. He went to Ireland and has never returned. He was but one of the many who profited by being a director. The office was much sought after and has often been held by men who could neither read nor write, but who were able to live without work as soon as they got in the office, and live pretty well too. It is likely that the affairs of the district will be thoroughly aired.

Fell From Scaffold.

Peter Werkheiser, while working on a scaffold at the Magee Carpet Mill on Monday, fell almost twelve feet to a joist below, and was badly though not critically injured. He was removed to his home at Ferndale, and was attended by Dr. John. The fall was caused by the breaking of the scaffold.

GREENE SUES E. B. TUSTIN.

Says Promise to Carry Copper Stock Was Broken—Gold Dividend Paid.

The Sunday New York *Times* says:

Col. William C. Greene, the "Copper King," showed again yesterday that he was a fighter. The regular dividend of 2 per cent. was paid, one day ahead of time, on the Greene Consolidated Gold Company's stock, and Col. Greene, the head of the enterprises, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Edward B. Tustin, the former Treasurer of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, to recover $200,674.42, which he alleges is due him as a result of certain agreements and transactions in stocks.

It is said that the dividend was declared ahead of time to prevent certain stockholders from obtaining an injunction against its issuance.

In his complaint against Tustin, Greene alleges that Tustin was to carry 5,000 of the company's copper shares until its market value was $50 a share. Then he was to sell and pay Greene $100,000 of the proceeds. Greene also alleges that Tustin owes him a large amount of money lent.

Greene further alleges that Tustin was to refrain from any stock market or other business that would tend to keep Greene Copper from going to $50. Greene now declares in his complaint that Tustin has sold, lent, or transferred so much of his copper stock that he would be unable to live up to the agreement if the stock went to $50.

Greene also incorporates in his complaint that Tustin has circulated false and slanderous reports concerning the management of the Greene enterprises.

It has been asserted that the Greene Consolidated Gold Company has been paying dividends without having earned them, but the management has insisted all along that they were more than earned.

In the recent selling movement in Greene Gold stock, sales were made of the dividends on a great amount of stock at prices ranging all the way from 15 cents a share down to nominal figures. Estimates of the number of shares on which the dividend was sold in this way have run as high as 300,000 shares. Unless the sellers find some way out of their bargain these sales, now that the dividend has been paid at the regular rate, will cause a loss of about $30,000 to those who sold the dividends.

Tuesday the Hottest Yet.

The thermometer stood at 97 in the shade on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was the hottest day of the season, not only here but all through the state. The night was such that it was hard to sleep. Many people sat up late waiting for it to cool off, while others who went to bed earlier arose in the wee hours of the morning and came down stairs to look for a cooler spot. One Market street man turned on his lawn sprinkler and stood where he could get a shower bath.

At Home Again.

Superintendent W. W. Evans and wife have been absent from home for the past two months or more, and returned on Monday expecting to remain for the summer. In May Mr. Evans was out holding examinations through the county, and in June he was engaged at the Benton Summer School which was a great success. He and Mrs. Evans also attended the meeting of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED DIFFERENTLY

Shall Be Made Now Before the County Prothonotary.

On and after July 22 sheriff's deeds will not be acknowledged in open court, the last legislature having passed a law that changes the present practice. The new law directs that all acknowledgements of sheriff's deeds shall be before the prothonotary and they can be made on all days except Sundays and holidays. The new law also provides that all such deeds shall be placed in the continuance docket of the prothonotary's office and filed in a separate book to be kept in the recorder's office. The principal features of the new law are as follows:

On being settled with for the purchase price of the property sold, and on being paid his charge for acknowledgement, and the cost of registering and recording, the sheriff shall acknowledge any such deed before the prothonotary or clerk of the courts out of which the said writ issued, or his deputy except in case of testatum writs, when the acknowledgement shall be made before the prothonotary or deputy prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County in which the property is situate, on any day, Sunday and holidays excepted, and the fact of such acknowledgement shall be forthwith entered on the record of such particular case. After the acknowledgement and pending the delivery as hereafter set forth such deed shall remain in the custody of the prothonotary or clerk subject to inspection as are other records of said court.

No deed shall be acknowledged before the return day of the writ under which the sale was had, or pending a motion to set aside the sale, or exceptions made to its confirmation nor shall a deed be delivered while such a motion or exceptions are pending whether made before or after acknowledgement, and until the expiration of such further time, if any, as the court may direct by rule, or special or standing order. At the expiration of the time stated, and after the final disposition of all such motions and exceptions, if any such be made, the prothonotary or clerk shall deliver the deed to the sheriff who shall forthwith cause it to be registered in the proper office, if registry is required, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds and so forth in said county.

The law specifies that the acknowledgement of the deed and the delivery to the sheriff shall operate as a delivery to the grantee or grantees with the same effects as if acknowledged in open court, under existing laws and as if delivered to the grantee or grantees personally.

DR. EVELAND ELECTED

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport on Monday, Dr. W. P. Eveland, pastor of the M. E. Church of this town, was elected President of the school. Dr. Eveland has not yet announced whether he will accept, although it is altogether likely that he will not decline so flattering an offer. He was elected by the former board whose term of office expired at commencement, but he declined, preferring to await the action of the new board. Should Dr. Eveland accept, his departure will be regretted by the entire community regardless of church affiliations.

Half Holiday.

During July and August the COLUMBIAN Office will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon, other days at 5.45 p. m.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Purity Enamel Ware,

MADE BY

Stransky & Co.,

Who have been Awarded the First Prizes at the Following Exhibitions:

1872, Vienna, Austria.
1876, Phila., U. S. A.
1878, Paris, France.
1881, Leipzig, Saxony.
1882, St. Petersburg, Russia.
1886, Edinburgh, Scotland.
1887, Brussels, Belgium.
1888, Melbourne, Australia.
1891, London, England.
1892, Munich, Bavaria.
1893, Rome, Italy.
1893, Chicago, U. S. A.
1894, Bomboy, India.
1895, Cairo Egypt.
1896, Nurnberg, Bavaria.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

NO SEWER, NO HOSPITAL

The Joseph Ratti Hospital building is completed, and the equipment will be received as soon as the Hospital can be opened. But this cannot be until the Fifth street sewer is built, and when that will be depends upon the action of the Town Council. One thing is certain, until the sewer is laid there will be no Hospital. One councilman said a few days ago that "unless the Land Improvement Co. give more toward a sewer than they have yet proposed to give, there will be no sewer out there, but the money will be used in paving Market Square." In other words, in order to bring the Land Improvement Co. to terms the town is to be deprived of the benefits of a splendid gift of benevolence, and a part of this year's taxes are to be spent on what would be very nice to have, but all the same it would be a luxury which is not imperatively demanded, while a sewer is a necessity for the hospital.

Why can't the sewer be laid, and charge frontage to the property owners? In Berwick every lot pays $50.00 whether they connect with the sewer or not. The Land Improvement Co. will be benefited and ought to give liberally, and are offering to give something, but because the sum offered is not up to the ideas of the council is no reason why a lot of money should be used for purely ornamental luxuries when it is so badly needed for necessities.

Going to Europe

James Magee of this town and John W. Evans of Berwick will sail from New York on Saturday for an European tour. They will go in the steamer Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line, and will land at Southampton. Thence they will go to London, Paris, Brussels, Cologne and up the Rhine to Manz. They also expect to visit Hanover, Berlin, Lucerne, Munich, Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples. Coming back they will touch Algiers and Gibraltar. It will be a fine trip and we wish them *bon voyage*.

The papers are full of drowning accidents. Some of them are caused by cramps and some by foolhardiness. Young boys ought not to be permitted to go in swimming unless accompanied by older persons who can swim. Every boy ought to learn to swim, but he ought not to be permitted to try it alone.

SPECIAL

JULY SALE

OF

SHIRT WAISTS

AND

SHIRT WAIST SUITS

They will help solve the poblem of what to wear in hot weather.

Prices a decided inducement.

THE L ADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GREAT RISKS; POOR PAY

Positions Held in Which Error Means Loss of Life.

RESULT OF ONE MISTAKE

If Man in Washington Failed to Press Telegraph Key at a Certain Time the Loss to Shipping Would be Enormous. Other Places of Grave Importance.

Scattered throughout every city and in many of the smaller ones are hundreds of men earning small salaries and facing huge responsibilities. They are the men who "dare not make mistakes." A single blunder made by them may result in great loss of life and vast damage to property.

In almost every great business enterprise there is some one man who, while not being considered among the important men in the works, would disarrange the whole machinery of the establishment if he were to make even the smallest mistake in the performance of his duties.

Suppose, for instance, that one of the minor officials in the weather bureau at Washington should fail to press a telegraph key at certain stated intervals each day.

This duty may seem unimportant, yet were he to fail in it the entire shipping business of the Atlantic coast would be disarranged and vast sums of money would be involved. This official is the one who takes the time observations for the bureau every day. At a certain time he watches a little star creeping slowly across the field of an instrument called the transit, and when it reaches a thin line made by a cobweb stretched across the lens he presses a key.

Each time he touches the key he regulates and adjusts the clocks by which the time for the entire Atlantic coast is set. Captains of the outgoing steamers set their watches by this and if they made a mistake even of a few seconds their calculations would be badly out of the way by the time they reached the other side.

Some time ago, in England, a terrific explosion occurred at the powder mills at Ross. The loss of life was appalling and the loss of money great. Yet this accident would not have happened but for the carelessness of a man who received something like $6 or $8 a week. He was stationed at the entrance of the mills. His work was to make a thorough search of every person who entered, and to prevent any one carrying in matches or pieces of metal.

The workmen were provided with dressing-rooms, where they were obliged to change their clothing and put on soft felt shoes instead of the ones they wore out of doors.

The watchman had been in the service of the company for a long time, and was reliable. But one day he failed to notice that a new workman, unused to the routine of the plant, had failed to remove his shoes and put on the felt slippers. A spark from the nail in the shoes of this man caused the explosion.

The responsibility upon the shoulders of railroad men is well known and thoroughly appreciated. The switchman in the tower carries the lives of hundreds in his hands. The watchman at the otherwise unguarded railroad crossing is security for the lives of scores. Especially the latter is not a well-paid workman. Usually he is a veteran in the service, a man who has given his best years to some other branch of railroad work, who has been injured and now is being provided for by a position as watchman. Upon him depends the safety of street car passengers and pedestrians.

Suppose there was a fire at Van Buren and State streets. The policeman who discovers it sends in the alarm immediately. This alarm, which rings a certain number of bells to show the number of the box, is received and noted in the electrical bureau. It then is the duty of one of the employes to resend that alarm to the firehouses. Should he make a slight mistake and instead of ringing the box which calls for State and Van Buren streets, should turn in an alarm at Madison and Halsted, there would be "some doings" and a spectacular finish.

At four places in England and at many in other European countries there are men who perform important duties on a pay of $4 or $5 a week.

These are the men who guard the great dams.

Every day of their lives they are supposed to make a thorough inspection of the walls and to repair and report even the slightest sign of a leak.

One would think that such a monotonous duty, performed year after year, would make these men grow careless or forgetful of the importance of their missions, but that does not seem to have been the case.

Four years ago the watchman at the great Scroby dam, in Lancashire, saw a tiny leak that would have escaped the notice of most men.

He reported it immediately, and the experts who were sent to make an examination reported that if he had not been so prompt another twenty-four hours would have brought 20,000,000 tons of water sweeping the valley.

This would have meant a loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

In the same way flaws have been discovered in the great Merton dam at Sheffield, and each one would have brought a terrible calamity.

One of these accidents was prevented by the discovery that a small stone had bulged about an eighth of an inch.—Chicago Tribune.

A FIRE THAT WON'T GO OUT.

Phenomenon Exhibited at Railway Station in Scotland.

It is not generally known that in Scotland, not more than three miles out of Glasgow, there is a fire raging at a railway station which has been going on for months, and notwithstanding that tons of water have been poured upon this insidious fire, it cannot be put out.

Several months ago a waste piece of ground close to the station was wanted by the railway company as a siding. The level of this ground was too low, so truckloads of refuse were "dumped" on it to bring it to the necessary level. A large proportion of this refuse consisted of rotting vegetation, and in the course of a little time it heated to such an extent that combustion set in and started not only a smoldering fire but flames actually burst through the ground.

Attempts were made to quell this fire, and it was thought, after several weeks of hard work and tons of water that it had been put out. What was the surprise however, to see it break out afresh in another place and nearer the station. Fears then began to be felt for the safety of the station buildings especially as the main double line to important coast and country towns led through it.

Fresh energy was then brought to bear, and much more water was poured on this fire, which seemed to have its stronghold in the bowels of the earth, but from the volume of steam and smoke issuing from innumerable crevices it was seen that the fire demon was resisting all efforts, and was slowly creeping nearer and nearer to the foundations of the railway station.

It was now whispered and soon became known that the station had originally been built upon a sort of shale, which came out of the mines in the near neighborhood years ago. These shale mounds have been known to take years burning right through, and the stench from them is anything but pleasant.

The fire gained ground every day, until by and by it reached beneath one of the platforms, and any day thereafter might be seen the novelty of a crowd of people waiting on a platform from the chinks and crevices of which were arising in many places jets of steam from the fire below. Such a volume of water was kept continually playing upon it that actual flames were prevented from showing above ground but any casual observer could see the evidences of the great heat below.

In time it was observed that the foundations of the station were settling and cracking and twisting in many places, and all sorts of efforts had to be resorted to to keep the buildings from being permanently injured. At this present moment, as these lines are being penned, the fire has reached under the main line of the track, and it is one of the curiosities of the neighborhood to see the jets of steam and smoke issuing from between the sleepers.

It is now a foregone conclusion that the fire cannot be extinguished, and it is being left to have its own sweet way and burn itself out. When this will happen nobody knows, as there is a large part of the foundation of the station not yet reached and as this has been going on for many months, it is quite probable that this fire in the bowels of the earth will go on sapping under the station until the buildings tumble about the passengers' ears.—Tit-Bits.

Freight Car as a Lock-Up for Tramps

"A novel jail delivery occurred near my home recently," remarked a suburbanite. "I live in an incorporated town within ten miles of this city. We have a Mayor and a town council and all that sort of thing and consider ourselves a very progressive community. With the coming of cold weather the authorities voted to conduct a crusade against tramps, and the town sergeant was instructed to take into custody all members of the gentry in question who invaded the town. For want of a better jail the law officer imprisoned the tramps he arrested in a freight car that had stood on a railroad siding for many months, until their cases could be disposed of by the Mayor. He secured the door of the car with a padlock. When darkness arrived one afternoon only a few days ago three tramps were imprisoned in the car. When the town sergeant went after them the following morning he was greatly surprised to find that prisoners, jail, and all had disappeared. During the night or the early morning an engine had backed in and moved away with the car. That is the last we heard of the prisoners, but I'm curious to know when and where they secured their release."—Washington Star.

Brainwork Doesn't Kill.

In the lecture on longevity delivered last week before the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Hermann Weber, himself an octogenarian, gave official support to the doctrine which we recently set forth in this column—that brainwork does not kill, but rather the reverse. A few of his instances are Sophocles, Plato, Galen, Cicero, Moltke, Bismarck, Mommsen, and Gladstone, to whom we might add Hobbes, Carlyle, with Spencer and Kelvin among living men. The facts are that brainwork increases the supply of blood to the nerve cells, and promotes their nutrition and health. Mosso, an Italian, laid a man on a delicately balanced table, and showed that the head end sank whenever the subject did a mental sum or any other brainwork. The increased weight of his head was due to the life-giving blood. The truth is that brainwork, as such, never killed anybody.—London Chronicle.

DUELLING BY THE INDIANS

In Some Tribes This Meant Death to Both.

AN AWFUL TEST OF NERVE

An Eyewitness Describes the Famous Duel Between Indian Chief Carpenter and a White Named Price. A Wonderful Shot, After Being Desperately Wounded.

"What is the Indian method of duelling?" asked the deputy sheriff.

"That depends upon the tribe. There are some tribes where a challenge to a duel means inevitably that both men must die. When an Indian feels aggrieved he demands a combat. The day for the same is fixed far in advance and is made the occasion of a little celebration. The entire tribe assembles. The braves sit in a circle, behind them their squaws and the young bucks.

"The offended man is armed with a rifle or a shotgun. The challenged principal is unarmed. At a word, both men arise and face each other, the unarmed man baring his breast to the bullet of his adversary. With eyes riveted on the little round hole at the end of the barrel pointed at him, the doomed man must face the protracted ordeal of expecting death at any instant without the least sign of weakening. The executioner may hold his gun as long as he pleases in order to try to break down his enemy. He may raise it and lower it or hold it steadily on the man under the frightful strain. But not even with an eyelid must the unfortunate betray his anxiety. At last the gun cracks and the bullet speeds its way and the victim lies dying. The slayer hands the weapon to a relative or a friend of the deceased, and is put through the same ordeal.

"Some of the tribes have learned to fight according to the code of the white man, however, among these the Choctaws or Cherokees, which reminds me of the famous duel in July of 1883, when the celebrated Choctaw chief, Carpenter, fought near the Pine Creek Indian agency with a white man named Price. Chief Carpenter was a splendid type of Indian, tall and straight and comely, and he had been well educated and had natural talents and natural instincts that put him head and shoulders over his Indian associates.

"As usual, this trouble was started by a disagreement over some trivial matter which caused a dispute and ended in that the white man called his red brother a liar. Throughout the trouble the big Indian had remained perfectly calm although considerably angered, and as the insult fell he gazed coldly into the eyes of Price and said:

"'Your blood shall wash out that word.'

"'Whenever you're ready say the word,' cried Price. 'You can do your washing right here and now, if you please.'

"'Not now, sir, but to-morrow morning when the sun peeps over the top of that wild plum tree you must be here, and without fail.'

"The report of the duel spread far and wide, and at an hour considerably before sunrise a large crowd had gathered on the duelling ground to witness the encounter. Price was the first on the field and for a time it looked as if there would be no Carpenter. But true to his Indian blood the chief disdained coming too soon at the appointed place as much as he would have feared coming too late, and it was just as the first rays of the sun stole over the soft green of the tree that the red man stood in place. Not a word was spoken by either man. Both drew their pistols and, raising the weapons, they fired almost simultaneously. Carpenter reeled, but with a mighty effort checked a tendency to spin round and, staggering, fired as the crack of his opponent's pistol sounded for the second time. This time Price jumped high in the air and landed on his face, stone dead.

"With a wild shout the crowd pressed forward to surround the lucky chief, but before aid could reach him he fell senseless. Price had been shot through the heart, clean as a whistle, a remarkable shot considering the condition of the Indian when he made it; and a shot Carpenter could have made in the first place, without a doubt, had he been as determined to kill as Price proved himself when his bullet buried itself in the Indian's breast."

Diplomacy Speaks English.

The question raised at The Hague international court as to the language in which the Venezuela arbitration is to be conducted marks the steady progress of English speech. A couple of centuries ago there would have been no such question. Latin as the international tongue would have been used as a matter of course; it was the acknowledged medium of statesmen, scholars and travelers. Then, in the eighteenth century, by reason of the pre-eminence of Louis XIV., French succeeded Latin and reigned as the language of courts, diplomacy and travel. Its international status was first challenged at the Berlin congress in 1876, when Disraeli, prompted by his insufficient French, proposed and, with Bismarck's support, made English the medium of the deliberations.

At the Czar's peace congress English was widely used, and now in the Venezuela arbitration Great Britain, Germany and Italy maintain that the documentary pleadings shall be in English. The last commercial treaty between China and Mexico was also in English.—London Chronicle.

FALLACY OF NICARAUGUA ROUTE.

Three Objections to Panama Canal Are Dealt With.

It may be interesting to refer to the three objections which have been raised by the advocates of the Nicaragua route. These are the greater distance from our Atlantic and Gulf ports to San Francisco the obstacle to the passage of sailing ships caused by uncertain winds in the Gulf of Panama and lastly the health question.

As to the first, the objection is apparent rather than real since the time lost on the longer sea route will be full compensated by the gain in time required to traverse the canal, to say nothing of the saving in cost due to lower insurance rates, which will probably be only about one fourth as much as by Nicaragua.

Sailing ships would require towage throughout the entire extent of the Nicaragua route, and the same distance at Panama would carry them nearly or quite to a point where winds might be expected. It is true that the winds in the Gulf of Panama are certain, but sailing ships have used the route for hundreds of years, finding it to be the best for trans-shipment of their cargoes across the isthmus.

In the matter of health the route by Panama enjoys an unenviable notoriety, but it must not be forgotten that the record has been largely aggravated by the disturbance of the surface soil in the construction of the railroad and the canal. As the excavations have now passed through this layer, and have reached the much less dangerous soil below, a marked improvement may be expected, especially when the requirements of modern sanitary science are rigidly observed. In fact the actual experience of the New Panama Canal Company more than justifies this expectation. After our good work accomplished in Havana we may count on an equal success on the Isthmus. The apparent superiority of the conditions in Nicaragua is probably due in no small degree to the absence of population between the lake and the Atlantic coast.

In fine, now that the problem has been thoroughly studied, and that the facts are known, and that fortune has enabled us to secure the better route we have good reason to rejoice that hasty action was delayed, and that no mistake has been made in the selection.—Gen. H. L. Abbot, in the Engineering Magazine.

Kitten Baptized with Pomp.

Off the shores of the Bosphorus M. Pierre Loti, novelist and Academician, has had baptized, with mock pomp and ceremony, his ship's kitten. The affair took place on Dec. 8 on board the French guardship Vautour, which the novelist commands as Capt. Viaud. In honor of the event, the Vautour was bright with bunting. Flowers covered guns and gunrooms. The captain's quarters were gayly ornamented, and a crowd of guests was on board, among them being the commanders of the English and Russian guardships, the French consul general, the Russian naval attache, M. Coquelin, the actor, and ladies. The cat's sponsors were Mme. Roux wife of the commander of the Mouette, and the Vicomte de Salignac-Fenelon. Aft of the ship was erected an altar to the great Scandinavian deity Odin. The ceremony was opened by a burlesque sympathy of Romberg, executed anyhow by Pierre Loti and his officers, an embassy attache acting as conductor. The newly born kitten was in a dainty basket well wrapped up in warm wadding. The grand priest of Odin, all robed in white, handed Mme. Roux a mysterious horn, at the sound whereof the head of the kitten emerged from the basket. Then the trio from Reyer's opera "Sigurd" was heard, and, after an invocation addressed to Odin the grand priest baptized the kitten "Belkis," which, being interpreted, means "pretty girl." A short poem was next recited, and then M. Loti entertained his guests at lunch on board the Vautour.—London Daily Telegraph.

Achievements of the Negro.

Forty years ago the negroes of the South did not own a square foot of ground, nor a roof to cover them. Now there are 130,000 farms owned by negroes, valued at $350,000,000; 150,000 homes outside the farm ownership, valued at $265,000,000, and personal property valued at $165,000,000. So, starting from nothing, here is an accumulation of nearly $800,000,000. When the work began not 1 per cent. of the negro adults of the South could read or write. To-day 40 per cent. can do so. Fifty per cent. of the children are attending school, and with more facilities more would attend. There are 800 colored physicians in practice, 300 lawyers and 30,000 school teachers. There are 300,000 books in the homes of colored people and they own and publish 450 newspapers and magazines. — Christian Work.

When a Man Sneezes.

It appears that many savage and semicivilized races of the orient have some curious customs regarding the sneeze. When the sultan of Monomtopa sneezes, for instance, the fact is made known from the palace by a certain signal. Instantly every subject within hearing of this signal sets up a shout, the cry is taken up by others, and so extends until it runs through the confines of his empire.

When the sultan of Senaar sneezes, on the contrary, every woman in his harem or within hearing turns her back on him and makes a sign of contempt by smiting her lips with her hands—disgusted that so mighty a personage should have to sneeze like an ordinary mortal.—Medical Record.

RAPID GROWTH OF JAPAN

A Comparison of the "Little" Country and Russia.

THE WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA

The Surprising Progress Made by Japan is due to the Intense Loyalty of Her Subjects to Their Ruler, the Mikado. Would Give All Their Money if Needed.

While Russia's essential weakness, in the utter discredit with which her promises are regarded by the nations, in the internal troubles which are assailing her and in her financial dependence upon those who distrust her, is becoming patent to all, dispelling the dread with which her mere size has heretofore dominated the imagination of the world, the growth in strength and resource of what we still perversely call "little" Japan, is by no means the least of the surprises which that empire has of late years been springing upon the people of the west, says the Boston Transcript. She is to-day rich in everything which Russia lacks. Her honor unstained, no promise she has made has ever been broken. No internal troubles can vex a government like that of the emperor whose throne rests upon the well-nigh idolatrous affection of his people; and as for wealth, no other nation can compare with it in the readiness with which that people would lay every dollar of their savings at his feet should war be declared against their giant antagonist.

Nor is Japan's wealth by any means solely of this sentimental sort. She is rich not merely in the honor and patriotism of her people. Relatively she may be said to be one of the richest countries in the world, surpassing every other except perhaps France in the rigid economics of life and in the proportion of the savings to the earnings of her people. It is only in the aggregate of her wealth that she is distanced by the nations of the west.

It is, however, when we come to consider the marvelous development of her resources since her emergence into the world that her growing, if not her present, agility to cope with her giant antagonist becomes at once manifest. An estimate of this growth is now made possible bp the recent publication of the "Fianancial and Economical Annual of Japan," issued by the department of finance and printed in English. To the eye it is but a columnar array of figures, yet to the student of modern history it is an array eloquent with its surpassing record of progress. Beginning with the year 1868, the date of the restoration of the emperor to power, there is no field of industrial or commercial enterprise which does not bear witness to the rejuvenated energy and ambition of the nations.

Leaving out of account the islets having less than one ri (two and one-half miles) of coast line the empire of Japan comprises 487 islands, with an area of 162,000 square miles. Upon this area, about equal to that of our Atlantic coast states from Maine as far south as North Carolina, despite the fact that only one-twelfth of the land is arable, there is subsisted a population of 45,000,000, increasing today at the average rate of nearly 1,000,000 per annum. It was not so long ago that the United States thought itself the greatest of nations when its population reached that figure, and the nation would have been greatly wroth should any one have applied to it then the diminutive with which Japan is so often designated. Nor, with our wastefulness and extravagance, would it be in any way possible to support here so vast a number on so limited an area.

As to the aggregate of the nation's wealth, while no such claim as the above can be made, yet if the comparative tables of the revenue and expenditures of the government for the thirty-five years of Japan's new era may be taken as an index of the growth of the nation's wealth, the exhibit is a surprising one. In 1868 the total revenues of the empire amounted to only 33,089,313 yen ($15,544,656), while those of the current fiscal year have reached the sum of 251,681,961 yen; the annual expeditures during the same period increasing from 30,505,086 yen to 244,752,346 yen. Even more signally illustrative of the growth of the nation's wealth is the relative expenditure in certain departments. The civil list, for example, while calling for only 250,000 yen ($125,000) in 1868, now involves an expenditure of 3,000,000 yen. Japan's "coming out" has cost a penny also, the appropriation for the department of foreign affairs mounting from 111,671 yen in 1868 to 2,125,000 for the current year. In the meantime, the cost of the maintenance of the army and navy has grown from 1,000,000 to upward 60,000,000, the latter sum being the appropriation of the current year for these departments. As proof however, that the nation has not given her exclusive devotion to these expensive modern playthings, the departments of public instruction and of communications bear ample witness, the cost of the former having leaped from 57,709 yen in 1868 to 4,994,283 yen in 1903, while the latter, opened in 1871, and then administered at an expense of 121,798 yen, now requires an appropriation of more than 21,000,000.

A Profitable Play.

Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac must come near to being the most successful play ever written. In Paris alone it has had 675 representations, and its total receipts in that city for that number of performances was 4,180,000 francs, or an average of 5,926 francs (about $1,145) a performance.—Ex.

AN ITALIAN TRAGEDY.

Dramatic Crime Almost Perpetrated Near Milan.

Extraordinary interest has been aroused by the discovery the other day of one of the most remarkable crimes that have ever occupied public attention. A certain Angelo Vecchio was well known here as a sportsman and dog breeder, and he was lately rewarded by the Government for having organized two very successful canine exhibitions. He founded and directed a newspaper devoted to sport, and had also some success as a painter. A few days ago, indeed, he published a book about dogs, with splendid colored illustrations drawn by himself.

A short time ago Vecchio hired a small house in the country, and to this place he enticed a friend of his, Signor Berretta, a man of wealth and owner of the important Tregolo kennels. Vecchio had told his friend that he had some pictures to show him, but this was merely a ruse. As soon as Berretta was inside the house, Vecchio bound him with leather straps, and pointing a revolver at his head, threatened him with instant death unless he signed a document which was presented to him. On reading it Berretta found that it was a will, duly drawn up in proper legal form and phraseology, by which he bequeathed to Vecchio £40,000, or a third of his fortune.

Yielding to the threats of his captor, Berretta signed the testament, but he had not even then learned the full details of the plot of which he was the victim. Vecchio next compelled him to write a letter to his mother, in which he was to declare that he had committed suicide. Having obtained these documents, Vecchio went out, leaving the execution of the remainder of his nefarious plans to a servant, who had been instructed to drown Berretta in a bath which had been specially installed in the villa for the purpose, and then, when night had fallen, to throw him into the neighboring river, so that it might be thought that he had committed suicide.

For reasons which are not as yet quite clear the servant did not carry out his orders. He may have been unable to do so, or possibly he was smitten with remorse; at any rate, he untied Berretta and accompanied him home. Signor Berretta at once communicated with the police, who arrested Vecchio's servant and his brother. Vecchio himself has escaped, but he is believed to have gone to Genoa. —Correspondence London Telgraph.

Ingenious Life-Saver.

The life-savers attached to Uncle Sam's stations on Fire Island encountered great difficulties and dangers in crossing the Great South Bay to the Long Island shore, either by watercraft or ice-craft. Still, naturally enough, they had a longing to visit family and friends when the great island sea was choked with drift ice or partly frozen over. These ingenious people long ago realized the needs of a vehicle capable of traveling on either ice or water safely, and about thirty years ago they launched the first "scooter," a boat constructed to travel on both ice and in water. It was a small boat, made fast to a sled, which was pushed on the ice and rowed on the water. This crude mode of travel with the wind against or across the boat, made the trip one of tremendous exertion. In the course of time a sail was tried, at first square-rigged and very small, but it was used only when the wind was fair. Then a special boat was built which was partially decked, and the sled was made lighter until at last the scooter of the present day came about, with nothing left of the sled but the bottom of the runners, shod with iron, or better still, as experience has shown, with brass. And so has developed the wonderful "scooter" of the Long Island lakes and bays, a swift ice-boat that will sail in the water and from one element to the other quickly without a jar.—Country Life in America.

Russia Dominates Asia.

There can be no doubt but that Russia has been holding the "whip-hand" over China, and, in general, the whole of Central Asia as far south at the Indian border—rulers in substance if not in name—quietly pushing forward to consummation her gigantic schemes for political and commercial dominance in Asia. Already her traders, her spies, her military officials and diplomatists have threaded the wilds of Turkestan, and even Tibet, and, hitherto, other inaccessible regions of Central Asia—sowing sedition in one spot conciliating the native tribes in another, blinding the Chinese Government and the world at large as to her real intent—each and every step a part of a carefully thought out and pre-arranged plan formulated years ago in Russian chancelleries, to undermine British influence, which is the only barrier liable to obstruct Russian policy.—Gunton's Magazine.

The Kaiser's Artistic Taste.

The refusal of the German National Gallery to purchase Prof. Kampf's "The Sisters," which was the picture of the season, still excites German connoisseurs. The cause of the refusal is the Kaiser and his often expresed belief that art should express only that which is cheerful and pleasant. According to the commonly accepted story, during the exhibition the kaiser was being piloted around by Prof. Kampf himself. When he reached the picture his majesty wanted to know who had painted those two miserable little girls. Kampf admitted he had done it. The kaiser made no comment, but notice of the refusal of the gallery to buy the picture followed a few days later.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 17, 1905

The President, at least, has been made to appreciate that there is a large sized scandal involved in the "leaks" in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and he has stirred his Secretary of Agriculture up with a sharp stick. A day or two ago Secretary Wilson was saying that the incident was closed, that no further investigation would be conducted and that there was nothing more to be said on the matter. Twenty four hours later he had determined to cause a thorough investigation of the entire Bureau of Statistics and had turned the evidence in the case over to the Acting Attorney General so that the latter might ascertain if the evidence constituted a basis for a criminal prosecution. Now the Acting Attorney General transmitted the evidence to the District Attorney and it is assumed that the District Attorney will immediately take steps to bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury.

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Meanwhile, information has reached not only the Secretary of Agriculture, but the President as well, indicating that the leaks in the Bureau of Statistics have been going on for a long time and have concerned practically all the crops on which the government makes official reports. Wheat, corn, oats and cotton have all been reported in advance to certain speculators so that they could take advantage of the government's information and secure profits at the expense of the farmers to which they were in no way entitled. How much money has been made by the guilty persons in the Department of Agriculture and by the speculators in this manner no one can possible estimate, but there is reason to believe that it may have amounted to millions of dollars.

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No one believes that Secretary Wilson was himself responsible for this condition of affairs beyond the fact that he was what is popularly termed "easy" in his dealings with all his subordinates. Probably no one believes John Hyde, chief of the Bureau of Statistics to have been dishonorably connected with the leaks, but most people believe that Mr. Hyde cannot be held to be blameless, that he failed in his duty to prevent leaks and in trusting Holmes, the associate statistician to an unwarranted degree and that he has demonstrated, despite Secretary Wilson's contrary opinion, his unfitness to remain in the responsible position he now holds.

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The truth is that the Department of Agriculture has long and quietly been approaching a climax in its affairs for the reason that it is not properly organized. Secretary Wilson is a man with an almost holy respect for science which makes him the victim of numerous scientific enthusiasts, not to say cranks. If the Secretary of Agriculture is to be himself a scientist he should at least have a plain, practical business man for Assistant Secretary and the Department would be even better off with a plain practical business man at its head and a scientist for assistant Secretary. Scientists are proverbially lacking in sound business service and administrative ability and what applies to the Department as a whole applies to each of the scientific bureaus. An ideal organization would consist of a Secretary guided only by hard common sense and business experience, whose assistant secretary was a scientist while each bureau had at its head a scientist, with a practical business man for assistant. With such an organization the scientific enthusiasts would be compelled to demonstrate to the Secretary the utility of the various lines of work they proposed to undertake and when such lines were undertaken the assistant chiefs of the bureau would be able to look after the business end of each line of work. To accomplish such a reorganization, however, it would be necessary to employ better paid assistants than the Bureau now have, and not to waste all the funds appropriated by Congress on highly trained but generally impracticable, often irresponsible, scientists. Under James Wilson the Department of Agriculture has gone science mad.

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The administration is confronted with the necessity of uncovering another unsavory mess of "graft," this time in Philadelphia where according to General Humphreys Chief Quartermaster, U. S. A., there must be a thorough investigation of the Depot Quartermaster's office and of the clothing factory at the Schuylkill Arsenal. General Humphreys frankly admits that political influence has been permitted to dominate affairs in Philadelphia and even intimates that a condition of affairs exists there not dissimilar, although, of course, on a smaller scale to that which has recently been exposed in the Republican administration of the city of Philadelphia. Emboldened by the exposures brought about by Mayor Weaver, General Humpnreys announces that every dishonest man must go, be he civilian or officer. Of course the General did not dare announce any such revolutionary determination as long as Quay, and later Penrose, maintained his influence at the White House.

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There appears also to be material for a scandal in the Government Printing Office where the famous "Keep Commission is investigating behind closed doors, the alleged favoritism of Lanston typesetting machine, as against the Murgenthaler typesetters. It presented that the Lanston machines were better suited to the character of work required at the Government Printing Office than were the Merganthalers and the government was about to purchase a number of the machines of the former make when the Mergenthaler people entered a vigorous protest and the President ordered the Keep Commission which he had organized to investigate general business conditions in the executive departments, to make an extensive investigation of the situation. This the Commission is doing but every effort is being made to keep the facts from the public.

Tired Nervous

When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low—your supply of nerve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power.

The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings disease and misery.

Feed the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine, a nerve food, a nerve medicine, that nourishes and strengthens the nerves, and see how quickly you will get strong and vigorous.

"My wife suffered with nervousness previous to a recent attack of typhoid fever, but after her recovery from the fever, she was much worse, and could hardly control herself being exceedingly nervous when the least excited. She was very restless at night, and never had a good night's rest. She also suffered much from nervous headache. Dr. Miles' Nervine was recommended by a friend. After the first three doses she had a good night's rest, and at the end of the first week's treatment she was wonderfully improved. Continued use of Nervine has completed her entire cure."

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Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Because Your Credit is Good.

Some newspaper subscribers often wonder, no doubt, why a publisher will keep sending the paper when the subscription has expired. The reason is this: When the subscription is paid to a certain time, the time expires and the paper is stopped, it looks as if the publisher doubted the integrity of the subscriber; and nine times out of ten the subscriber will give the publisher a "calling down" for insinuating that his credit is no good. Rather than cast any reflections against a neighbor's honesty to pay a small debt it has become necessary for country newspapers to continue sending the paper after the time has expired. The city weeklies and dailies do not generally follow this rule, as their subscribers live at a distance and besides they are not acquainted with them and do not know their financial standing. One should deem it an honor to know that his credit is not doubted, when the publisher continues to send the paper. Should the subscriber desire to have his paper discontinued he should inform the publisher and remit to date, if any amount is owing.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 6-29 4t

Disease takes no summer vacation.

If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

A Warning for Would Be Swimmers.

The hot weather brought with it the inevitable swimming disasters, one of which serves to point a moral. Two young fellows set out to teach a novice how to swim. They used the ancient argument of primary instinct and in short told the youth that he must get into deep water and "strike out." The rest would be easy.

Having faith in instructors who had mastered the art, the youngster plunged from a boat into ten fathoms of water and finding himself all at sea, of course struggled and screamed and sank, as was perfectly natural. His preceptors tried to rescue him, but he almost carried one of them down and finally sank to rise no more. The harrowing incident should be a lesson to all swimmers. A person who is frightened cannot learn to swim

Fear of sinking causes the swimming novice to try to raise himself, and the effort only plunges him in the deeper. Water has power to sustain the human body with but little effort aside, but the body must rest flat and be partly immersed. Position is everything to the swimmer, but the strokes are simple—that is, strokes enough to keep the body afloat and moving. It is true that a person must have a certain depth of water in order to swim. But unless he is accustomed to water and to deep wading, with rescuers at hand, he should not take the first lesson where it is more than breast deep. Whatever the depth, a total absence of fear is the first requisite in learning to swim.

Admiral Togo is a man 54 years old and looks much like an English or an American sea captain. He began life humbly but with generations of fighting ancestors behind him. He loved and longed for the sea and gladly embraced an opportunity to go to England and be trained for the navy. His training shows itself, for the vessels on which he has served are the closest copies of ships in the English navy.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00, via the

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FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW 84

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have nown F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30	12	32 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	† 6 45	† 9 05	† 2 00	† 5 25
Klines Grove.....	† 6 51	† 10 04	.....	† 5 31
Wolverton	† 6 58	† 10 09	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek.	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa.....	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg.	7 40	10 43	2 45	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	.....	K10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck.....	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 23	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sicksbinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 4	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry....	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.... Leave	† 7 15	† 10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Sicksbinny.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Moncanaqua.....				
Pond Hill.....	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Berwick.....	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck.....				
Creasy.....	8 18	† 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 8 2-	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg.....				
East Bloomsburg...	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa.....	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville				
Kipps Run	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Klines Grove	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 16
Sunbury..... Arrive	9 25	1230	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"K" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

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W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	3:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:40 p. m Exp.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	SEA ISLE CITY
1:37 p m. Exp. (Sat. only)	8:50 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	1:40 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp.	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	4:20 p. m. Ex.
4:0 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:20 p. m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.)

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	10 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 41	152
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	2
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 33	2 25	2 5
Rupert.....	7 29	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg.....	7 38	10 41	2 33	6
Espy.....	7 3	0 48	2 40	6 1
Lime Ridge.....	7 44	10 54	12 46	6 2
Willow Grove.....	17 48	10 57	12 5	6 2
Briarcreek.....	7 54	10 59	12 53	16 25
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	6 34
Beach Haven.....	8 05	11 12	3 05	6 41
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	16 74
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's.....	8 33	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 22
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 15	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove.....	18 38	12 05	13 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 †	3 †	5 †
Bloomsburg D. L. & W....	9 00	2 37	6 15
Bloomsburg P. & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17
Bloomsburg Main St.....	9 05	2 42	6 20
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 52
Zaners.....	9 40	3 17	6 57
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13
Edsons.....	10 00	3 37	7 17
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 26
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 †	8 §	22 †
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	5 59	10 56	4 43	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	6 10	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	10 14	11 09	4 56	7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater.....	6 23	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	10 35	11 29	5 17	7 45	13 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 37	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4	5 32	8 00	1 09
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 05	11 55	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 03	5 50	8 22	2 05
Bloom. P & R....	7 18	12 08	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D. L. & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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LADIES

HARMLESS RELIABLE
DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND
PRICE 25 ¢ AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
of Westmoreland County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

ROUT THE GRAFTERS

Elihu Root, now Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's cabinet, has written a letter to Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia in which he expresses the opinion that the evidence in hand is ample to warrant the prosecution of all those concerned in the schemes to rob the city. He says that Philadelphia should be "relieved from the strain which a corrupt and criminal combination, masquerading under the name of Republicans, have put upon her." Mr. Root is recognized as the leader of the New York bar, and one of the ablest lawyers of the country. He is a Republican and a close friend of the President. He denounces the Philadelphia gang of looters as a "criminal combination" that should be driven out of power, and advises the Mayor to proceed with prosecutions against them.

Some thick and thin "organization" newspapers have been endeavoring to belittle Mayor Weaver's reform crusade by charging that it is only a political scheme headed by "that discredited Democrat James Gay Gordon," the Mayor's private counsel. Now that Secretary Root has spoken it will be amusing to watch the attitude of these same subservient sheets.

By a "corrupt and criminal combination" Mr. Root can refer only to Durham, McNichol, Lane and their followers, who have been the head and front of the "organization" which while "masquerading as Republicans" has owned Governors and legislatures and dominated the politics of the whole state. Mr. Root's letter in brief means simply "turn the rascals out" and Mayor Weaver is going to do it.

ALAS FOR UNCLE SAM.

We fear that that grand old gentleman, Uncle Samuel, U. S. A., has become infected with one of those modern fevers that do no good to anyone. In other words, he has at last consented to officially recognize the tipping habit, and thereby he grieves some millions of his nephews who had begun to hope that the conscience and common sense of the country were about to rebel successfully at organized piracy.

But now comes the naval department of the United States and in an order regulating the expenses of officers promulgates the following tariff including tips, that the government will pay:

Hotel bills of commissioned officers not to exceed $5 a day.

Single meals $1 each; tip 10 cents.

Tips on trains 50 cents a day.

Tips will not be allowed on parlor cars, except on journey of five hours or longer.

Tips at hotels 50 cents a day, but not to exceed $2 a week at one hotel.

A commissioned naval officer is permitted to expend $3.50 a week on tips in foreign hotels, $1.50 a day on an ocean steamer during 6 days or less, and $1 a day for a 15-day trip or longer.

These are not excessive, as tips, to be sure, but the pity is that the department should recognize the demands of the system of agreeing to allow anything at all. If naval officers want to help pay the wages of waiters, porters and stewards, they have that undoubted privilege. We don't see that the United States—the people, if you will—is in duty bound to submit to the tribute of a lot of quasi-black-mailers.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1905.
To Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the instructions of the Democratic State Committee and as required by Rule VI., of the rules governing the Democratic Organization of the State, notice is hereby given that the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which met on the 24th day of May last, will reconvene at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board of Trade rooms on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905,

for the purpose of placing in nomination

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before it, in the interest and welfare of the Democratic Party.

P. G. MEEK, Secretary. J. K. P. HALL, Chairman.

Ayer's

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
MRS. M. A. KEITH, Belleville, Ill.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Good Hair

HE NEVER SAID IT.

The Duke of Wellington's Famous Waterloo Speech Declared to be a Myth.

Somebody once asked the Duke of Wellington if speeches on the battlefield were really made as reported, and what was their effect. The Duke said: "What effect on the whole army can be made by a speech, since you cannot conveniently make it heard by more than 1,000 men standing about you?"

Then the Duke was asked if it were not the fact that Napoleon delivered some rather notable orations on the field. The Duke would not have it.

"The proclamations you read of in the French army were much more seen in the papers than by the soldiers—they were meant for Paris."

It was allright, the Duke agreed, to address a regiment upon presenting it with colors and that sort of thing. On the whole, French troops might be more impressed by a speech than the English, who in the Duke's Watterloo army were, he declared, "the scum of the earth, who had all enlisted for drink." The French, with their system of conscription, had a fair sprinkling of all classes.

"No" comments a writer, "all these martial obiter dicta which our histories treasure up for us were for the most part never spoken at all The 'last words' of dying men and the speeches made on the battlefield or the deck of an admiral's flagship are not to be regarded as having been actually uttered. The famous "Up, guards and at 'em!" accredited to Wellington at Waterloo was never spoken. Wellington himself denied it. If it had been said it would have been forgotten.

"What happened at Waterloo was this: Wellington sent an orderly to give certain instructions during the battle to an English general, and upon the galloper's return asked: "Did you give General——my orders?" 'Yes your grace' was the reply. 'And what did he say?' 'He said he'd see your grace——first.' The Duke swept the field with his glass, then quietly muttered: By ——, he's right, too!"

A GANG OF TRAITORS.

The members of the last legislature may read with profit the scathing rebuke administered to them and their administration at the recent meeting of the State Bar association at Bedford, Pa. In terse terms they were styled a gang of traitors who had violated their oaths and who now instead of being free men should be under indictment for perjury. The manner in which they bowed the head to the will of political bosses instead of carrying out the mandates of the law in neglecting to provide for a re-apportionment of the districts of the State and their absolute refusal to consider the question of personal registration, made them anything but representatives of the people and their service a disgrace to the State. Creating new offices and enlarging the salaries of old ones were the chief duties of this last Legislature, said the president of the Bar association, and this opinion is shared by a majority of the citizens of the State who now look with expectancy on the upheaval in Philadelphia, from where it may spread throughout the State until the ruling bosses have been cast adrift by the force of public condemnation.—*Easton Argus.*

Democratic Executive Committee.

Democratic County Chairman Announces the Appointments.

Democratic County Chairman, Clinton Herring, Esq., who was elected to the office at the last county convention, held in Bloomsburg on June 10th, has announced the members of the executive committee who will serve during his term in office. They are excellent selections. The chairman has issued the following:

"I have this day appointed as Members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Columbia County, the following: John G. McHenry, of Benton; Dr. H. V. Hower, of Mifflinville; Charles H. Dildine, of Greenwood township; J. C. Rutter, Jr., of Bloomsburg; W. C. Johnston, of Bloomsburg; Charles S. Ely, of Millville and W. H. Henrie, of Bloomsburg. Of course, the County Chairman and the Secretary, Percy Brewington, of Benton, are members of this committee by virtue of the rules of the party in the county. CLINTON HERRING, Co. Chairman.",

Chicago is said to be the most thoroughly dominated by trades unions of all the large cities in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world. As near as can be ascertained, it contains about 500,000 wage workers. Of these about 200,000 are members of trades unions.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Interesting Decisions Handed Down.

The Superior Court held a short session in Philadelphia last Thursday for the purpose of handing down decisions and then adjourned until the first Monday in October. The list of decisions handed down was exceptionally long and one of the most important was embodied in an opinion by Judge Orlady sustaining the constitutionality of the Pure Food law and affirming the decision of the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia in the case of Charles W. Spencer, convicted of selling hamburger steak containing illegal preservatives.

Spencer was fined $50 and costs after a long and bitterly-fought trial in the lower court.

The Superior Court, in an opinion by Judge Porter, also decided that selling cigars on Sunday does not constitute a breach of the peace. Addison Foster, of Delaware county, on the charge of repeatedly violating the Sunday law of 1794 by selling soft drinks and cigars was held by a local justice under bonds to keep the peace. The Superior Court discharges Mr. Foster. Judge Porter pointed out that no disorder was charged against Foster and said the magistrate, under the circumstances of this case, had no jurisdiction to require Foster to enter bail.

Mid-Summer Seaside Trips.

If there is anything more restful and refreshing to the tired and heated body or mind in these midsummer days than a short sojourn at the seashore, it has not yet been discovered and while waiting for something better, numbers of our readers will continue their annual trips to old ocean's brink.

For those desiring to make these trips at a moderate expense the Philadelphia & Reading Railway has arranged for a series of special excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City or Sea Isle City, Thursdays, July 20, August 3rd, 17th, 31st. The Thursday excursion tickets are good only on train leaving Bloomsburg at 7.27, 11 28 A. M. to Philadelphia thence on any train to destination good to return within ten days including day of issue.

Excursion tickets from Bloomsburg at special rate of $4.50 for round trip, transfer through Philadelphia not included but on payment of ten cents in addition one piece of baggage can be checked free through Philadelphia in each direction.

For full particulars consult any Philadelphia Ticket Agent or address D. L. Mauger, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa., or Edson J. Weeks, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Must Teach Kindness.

Teachers in the public schools are hereafter expected to spend at least half an hour each week during the school term instructing their pupils to be kind to animals and birds. The act says that a system of humane education which shall include kind treatment of birds and animals shall be included in branches of study now required by law to be taught in common schools, such instruction to be given to all pupils up to and including fourth grade of public schools of the commonwealth, and to consist of not more than a half hour each week during the whole week of school; that no experiment upon any living creature to demonstrate in physiology shall be permitted in any public school of the State, and that the principal or teacher in every school shall certify, in each of his or her monthly reports to the school board, that such instruction has been given in the school under his or her control. This act, approved by the Governor the 25th day of March, 1905, went into effect immediately.

Convention in September

The twenty-third annual conclave of the United Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar for the State of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg on September 11th and 12th. There will be a grand parade and elaborate arrangements are being made to entertain the visitors.

Townsend's

All Straw Hats

1/2 PRICE

3.00	Straws	1.50
2.00	"	1.00
1.00	"	.50
.50	"	.25
.25	"	.15

TOWNSEND'S

A Lot of Muslin Underwear At 1-2 and 1-4 Under Price.

35c Muslin Drawers, three tucks, 18c.
50c Lace Trimmed Drawers, 25c.
30c Embroidery Trimmed Drawers, 15c.
30c Drawers with tucked ruffles, 15c.
75c Lace Trimmed Drawers, 38c.
10c Children's Drawers, 5c.
69c Short Skirts, muslin, 35c
60c Deep Flounce, Tucked Skirt, 30c.
1.00 Embroidery Trimmed Skirts, 50c.
2.00 Skirt, lawn ruffle, lace insertion and edge, 1.00.
1.15 Hemstitched, Deep Flounce Skirt, 58 cents.
79c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.48, and 1.65 Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Night Gowns, 40c, 50c, 63c, 74c and 82c.
25c, 45c, 50c, 69c. 75c, 1.00, 1.25 Corset Covers at 12½c, 22c, 25c, 35c, 37½c, 50c, and 63c. 35c, 50c, 65c Chemise at 18c, 25c and 33.

A Lot of Odd Gowns.

Only one of a kind, not much mussed or soiled. One-fourth under price.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

J. E Roys has sold his locomobile to Mr. Heim of Danville.

Celery and endive plants at Jos. Garrison's, Fifth Street. 2t.

Lost anything, found anything, or want anything? Advertise in this paper.

The members of the Baptist church will picnic at Columbia Park tomorrow.

A girl never likes to see a young man she admires squander his money—on other girls.

O. W. Drake has been awarded the contract for coal for Bloom School District, being the lowest bidder.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

The fact that there are but ten commandments to be broken is quite a handicap on the ability of some men.

Just one-half day spent in clearing up around many a farm homestead would improve its appearance 500 per cent.

The picnic of the Episcopal Sunday at Columbia Park last Saturday was largely attended and was an enjoyable affair.

J. L. Moyer's family went to their farm in Orange township today to spend several weeks, as is their annual custom.

Dr. Welsh's family and W. S. Adler's family have gone up to the Welsh farm near Orangeville to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fowler of Espy celebrated their golden wedding on Monday. A large number of guests were present.

The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been $12,263,000,000, or enough to give $10 to every man, woman and child on the globe.

There are advertised letters at the Bloomsburg post office for Mr. H. S. Hawley, Mr. James Hurley, Mr. J. T. Snyder. Cards:—Leon Justin.

The plant of the Bloomsburg Lumber & Manufacturing Co., is a busy place. Large shipments of their product are being made almost daily.

The way of the transgressor may be hard, but it is by no means lonesome. There's a whole lot of people traveling the same road all the time.

Prof. J. H. Dennis is not only a scholar, but he is a gardener as well. We had the pleasure of testing some early green corn raised by him, and it was fine.

The Japanese worship their ancestors. Rich Americans whose ancestors drove ox teams into the primeval forests can't seem to understand why.

Boys, don't kill the toads. A close observer estimates that one good-sized toad will destroy nearly ten thousand insects and worms in a single summer.

District Attorney Bell of Philadelphia had his leg broken by the falling of an elevator in the Land Title building, dropping seven stories. Four other persons were injured. It was a narrow escape.

It is rumored that Judge Wheaton of Wilkes-Barre will resign from the bench to accept an appointment as general solicitor for the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

Soloman Rider, who was struck by a freight train on the Hazleton branch of the Penn'a R. R. about two weeks ago, died on Tuesday. He lived near Catawissa.

The contract for the heating apparatus for the addition to the High School building was let last Friday night by the School Board to W. O. Holmes & Son.

The Columbia & Montour Electric Railway Co., have bought the towpath from Rupert to Catawissa from the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. Their tracks now occupy the land.

Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder is on her way home from China on a six months visit, and will arrive in this part of the state about July 25. She is a sister of Mrs. W. L. Everly.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg. tf

Misses Verde and Mary Correll, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Correll of Market street, have accepted positions as teachers in New Jersey for the coming year. Miss Mary is a fine elocutionist.

Among the Alps there are several postoffices at a height of 6,000 feet or 7,000 feet. A letter box on the very summit of the Laugaud, from which the postman makes four collections daily, is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level.

Give us the farmer who takes time to look up, now and then, to see what is going on in the world about him. Living is not all in bending the back over the hoe or in growing good crops. Life is more than a living.

Frank H. Wilson was able to be out for a drive on Monday. His wonderful recovery from what seemed to be a fatal accident a few weeks ago is hailed with delight by his many friends, and he says that he is quite pleased with it himself.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A $2000 Printing and Rubber Stamp Establishment for $600. With this material and machinery one or two practical printers can't help but make money. A. H. CORRELL, 1t Bloomsburg, Pa.

Charles Johnston who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Maggie Johnston in Bradford county last December, has been refused a new trial by Judge Fanning at Towanda. The death sentence has been passed and the judgment certified to the governor to fix the date of execution.

G. A. R. COMMANDER DEAD.

Gen. W. W. Blackmar, commander in-chief of the G. A. R. died at Boise, Idaho, on Monday. He was making an official tour of inspection of Grand Army posts.

General Blackmar was born July 25, 1841, at Bristol, Pa. He enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and subsequently joined the First West Virginia. He served with distinction throughout the war, and at Five Forks was promoted on the field by General Custer to the rank of captain. Through the three administrations, those of Governors Long, Talbott and Rice, he was judge advocate general of Massachusetts. At the last national encampment of the G. A. R. he was elected commander-in-chief.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin, M. D., OCULIST,**

A LIBERAL OFFER

McHenry Distilling Company Will Supply Fire Protection to Benton Free

The Rohr McHenry Distilling Co. of Benton has made a very liberal proposition to the borough Council of that place to supply fire protection free of cost. In their letter of July 13th to the council they say:

"We expect to begin work within a week upon the construction of a Water Plant to our Distillery to meet the requirements of our increased capacity.

The pumping station will be located within fifty feet of the West Creek Bridge.

A six inch pipe line will be laid across the hill to an elevation of 250 feet, thus giving a working fire pressure in the borough of over 100 pounds.

Our pump will be operated by a 40 horse power dynamo and motor, and can be started and stopped by the engineer at the Distillery the instant the fire signal is received.

The pumping station will be under commission and ready for instant service every minute of the day or night, including Sundays, and will have a delivering capacity ranging from 400 gallons to 1000 gallons per minute according to pressure required.

We will not build a storage reservoir this year.

We offer to the use of the borough the privilege of attaching to our pipe line for fire protection to the town free of charge and to continue the free use of this privilege until such time as the borough can erect and maintain its own pumping station."

Such public spirited citizens as Rohr McHenry and his son John J. are not numerous. Benton has had several disastrous fires, and needs fire protection. The McHenrys are putting in their own water plant and would be in a position to offer water to the borough at a profitable price, but they are not built that way. The borough which they have done so much to build up is to have free fire protection until it can provide its own pump. A town possessing such citizens is fortunate indeed.

J. S. SANDERS HURT.

Jeremiah S. Sanders, of Wilkesbarre, the well-known newspaper man and former resident of Berwick, was very badly hurt in an automobile accident on Sunday evening.

Mr. Sanders was enjoying a ride in an automobile along with his son-in-law, and daughter, Dr. Morgan Weller and wife. They attempted to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Wilkesbarre and failing to see the approach of a freight train, which was running backward, they were struck, the forward car cutting the automobile in two. That they were not all killed is truly miraculous.

Mr. Sanders was dragged a hundred feet and was unconscious when picked up, and was taken to a hospital, where it was found his leg was fractured below the knee. Mr. Sanders is 72 years old and many years ago published a paper at Berwick. He is a brother of Mrs. Daniel Boyce.

G. A. R. PICNIC.

The G. A. R. Picnic of the Susquehanna District will again be held at Edgewood Park, Shamokin, this year and will take place on Saturday, August 12th.

Some seventeen Posts are embraced in the Association, taking in the following towns: Watsontown, Milton, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Mifflinburg, Sunbury, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Bloomsburg, Catawissa, Berwick and Danville.

The annual outing as usual will be in the form of a basket picnic and will be open to everybody.

There will be noted speakers on hand. Among those present will be Department Commander and Staff. The plans are all laid to secure a large attendance.

The G A. R. Picnic of the Susquehanna District is held annually, the present being the third year in succession that it has been held in Edgewood Park. They are always successful and well attended affairs.

A Good Band.

The Catawissa Band gave concerts on Friday and Saturday evenings at the Friendship Fire Co's. festival, and attracted large crowds both nights by its excellent music. It is a good band. Catawissa always did have a good band. We don't know why it is, but one reason assigned is that they have never tolerated any kickers. Whenever a member begins to growl, or when he reaches a point where he knows lots more than the leader, he is invariably "bounced." This may be true or not, but it is a good rule anyway.

PURELY PERSONAL

Miss Grace Chromis, one of the most efficient nurses at the Fountain Springs Hospital is at home on a vacation.

Miss Mabel Neal expects to go to Towanda next week to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell.

F. M Leader arrived in town on Saturday and remained until Wednesday. He will be here again next week.

Rev. R. S. Nichols spent a day at the Third Brigade encampment at Mt. Gretna last week. He was a chaplain in the regular army for three years, and is no novice in military affairs.

Thos. Vanderslice of the MORNING PRESS arrived home on Sunday after a week's vacation. He was accompanied by Robert D. Young, and their trip extended into Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

OLD TREE GONE

A large maple tree standing on the line between the property of F. G. Yorks and that occupied by Geo. E. Elwell on Market street, was removed during the past week.

It was over fifty years old and was planted by I. W. McKelvy. Though large and beautifully symmetrical in the summer when covered with foliage, it was a ragged looking object in winter, having been very badly broken in the tornado of 1896, when all the upper limbs were torn off, leaving little but the trunk.

The reasons for its removal were that it was necessary to cut off all the large roots on the Yorks side to make room for his porch foundations. This, it was thought would so weaken the tree that it might blow over on the Elwell side which already showed signs of decay. The people most interested in the tree did not have it removed merely as a matter of amusement, but because the changed conditions made it necessary, as everywhere we see the old land marks going down to make room for modern improvements. The stately proportions and the spreading shade of this old giant tree will be missed, and both the adjoining owners would gladly have retained it, if in their judgement it had been wise to do so.

It took four men four days to take the tree down, and it required six horses to pull the stump away on a sledge.

DOGS

While professing no antipathy to dogs in general, the Danville *Intelligencer* has entered upon a campaign against about 750 particular dogs in that borough, which it insists are escaping the legal dog tax. The *Intelligencer* asserts that only 247 Danville dogs are assessed, while the borough contains not less than 1000 canines, and it insists that the tax shall be levied and collected on all or none.

Perhaps we are a little better off in Bloomsburg. With an equally large contingent of dogs, our assessors have been able to find and have assessed 311. Now let the owners protect them by muzzling them; and then let those not so protected be turned over to the Pound Master; and one great nuisance will be abated. Dog skins will be a drug in the market, but they are worth nothing even with a dog in them.

X.

Lightning and Hail.

Yesterday morning at 11.15 a thunder shower came up suddenly, and was accompanied by hail for about five minutes. It cooled off the air for a little while. The cupola of Warner Mifflin's house, and the telephone at Dr. John's were struck by the electric fluid. At the Normal School the lightning followed the electric light wire into the office and frightened the occupants. Isaiah Levan's barn in Main township was burned down with all its contents. Rain fell in torrents, and it was a severe storm for a little while.

New Series

The Industrial Building and Loan Association of Bloomsburg has matured its sixth series, again demonstrating to its share holders that it is now on economical lines thus making it possible for home seekers to own their own properties and stop paying rent. For the small investor it is a profitable way to accumulate his savings.

Another series will be opened August 1st.

Shares may be applied for at the office of the Secretary, Wirt Building.

A. N. Yost, Secretary.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

= July Clearance Sale. =

We take this month to clear up the stock. Like the thrifty housewife, we desire to get rid of all odds and ends of remaining goods belonging to the season. The way to do it is by making you

Price Reductions.

This we have done on a very liberal scale.

Wash Dress Goods.

Japan Cloths, Loiesettes, Eolines, Rama Suitings that sold at 25c yd., July price 20c. yd.

18c. Batiste 12½c. yd.
30c. Linens 25c. yd.
40c. Printed organdy 30c.
50c. Shantung silks 35c.

White Goods.

45in white French lawns, July price 15c. yd.
Dotted Swisses 20 and 25c.
50c. figured Swiss 40c. yd.
36in. sheer white linen 50c.
40in. fine white lawn 12½c.
36in. white India linen 22c.
36in. pure linen finish suiting 15c.

Knitted Underwear.

Ladies' sleeveless vests at 10, 12, 15, 19, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

Ladies' pants at 25, 39 and 50 cents.

Children's Vests all sizes 10 cents.

Shirt Waists.

Big reduction. Small lots at 25, 75, 1.00 and 3.00.

Umbrella Special.

A lot of black taffeta cloth umbrellas, silk warp, tape edge, paragon frame, case and tassel, a regular 2.00 value at 1.50 each.

Trimmed Hats.

The best values at less money than you can buy the materials, but we desire to close them out—its your gain. Come and see them, you will be surprised at the price for the goods. All new styles 98c., 1,25, 1.50, 1.60, 2.50, 3.00 and 4.85.

Shirt Waist Suits.

At less prices than the materials are worth. Come and see them. Sild suits at 6.00, White suits as low as 2.75. Colored at 2.25 to 3.50.

White Wash Belts

at 10, 15, and 25 cents.
White kid belts 50c.
37½c. Wash silks 25c.
Short Kimonas 50c.
Long white kimonas 1.00 and 1.50.
Ladies' black lisle hose 19 cents.
New ruchings and neckwear.
Fancy Antain goods 15c. yard.
Good towling 7c yard.
Bleached pillow cases 10 cents each.

White Petticoats.

Big values. Perfectly made. Cut full, at 85, 1.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

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Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

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CHINA'S CRAFTY EMPRESS

Force and Purpose Characterize Her Actions

HER REIGN OVER CHINA

Born the Daughter of a Poor Military Officer—Foiled the Plans of the Board of Regency to Kill the Entire Royal Family—Negotiated Peace Plans in War of 1860.

Her Majesty was born in 1836, being the second of four daughters.

Since the beginning of the Manchu dynasty it has been the custom at stated periods for the proper court officials to select all Manchu maidens between the ages of 12 and 18 who are of sufficient rank to be eligible for the imperial seraglio

By such a process of elimination and imperial selection Tse Hsi at the age of 16 became a concubine of Emperor Hsien-feng.

The Empress of Hsien-feng was childless, and when on April 26, 1856, the concubine Tse Hsi gave birth to a son great were the imperial rejoicings.

Tse Hsi thus beame an Empress, although second in rank to the Empress Tse An

In the war of 1860 the Anglo-French forces captured Pekin and destroyed the Summer Palace Yuen Ming Yuen. The Emperor Hsien-feng, contrary to the prayers of Tse Hsi, fled form Pekin with his court to the imperial city of Jehol, 150 mile northeast of Pekin, among the mountains of Mongolia. Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, remained in Pekin, and with him Tse Hsi and conjointly these two arranged the terms of peace with England and France—Prince Kung the visible agent, Tse Hsi the invisible one, but the no less powerful.

On August 17, 1861, Hsien-feng died from the effects of dissipation or suicide, and the son of Tse Hsi, 6 years old, was Emperor. By order of the late Emperor the Council of Eight became a board of Regency to rule during the minority of the young Emperor. They at once laid plans to kill the two Empresses and the three brothers of the late Emperor. Then, with the young Emperor in their hands, they would completely control the Government.

Without giving the Council of Eight time to formulate definite plans of action the two Empresses claimed their imperial prerogative to join the first Prince, left Jehol and with the young child fled to Pekin. Once within the sacred walls of the Forbidden City they disclosed to Prince Kung the details of the plot against the royal family. This was rank treason and before this vicious but dilatory Council of Eight realized any danger they were arrested and brought to Pekin in December, 1861

The two Dowager Empresses, with Prince Kung, formed a regency to exist during the minority of the Emperor Tung Chi.

Thus was established in power this most wonderful of women Tse Hsi, at the age of 26. Prince Kung, her faithful coadjutor, being only 30.

Tung Chi became Emperor in fact in 1873 and reigned ingloriously fineteen months. He was a wild and dissipated youth and never realized the dignity and grandeur of his position. One of his favorite diversions was to leave the palace in disguise and revel in the dives of Pekin. As a result of these revels and excesses he contracted a disease, from which he died.

His death occurred late at night. He left no heir and no successor had been appointed. Tse Hsi lost no time and took no chances by consultation with her co-regents. The son of Prince Kung was the natural successor, but as soon as Tung Chi was dead away rushed imperial couriers in the night to the palace of Prince Ch'un the seventh Prince of the line of Hsien-feng. He had a son 4 years old who was snatched from his home and carried to the Empress Dowager, who adopted him at once as her son and at daylight summoned the Ministers of State and proclaimed him Emperor, the successor of Hsien-feng.

A change was being forced on China. Her shell of exclusiveness was being opened or broken through.

China was now covered with troubles as with a blanket, and a very wet blanket at that. In 1897 and 1898 the Germans occupied Kiaochou and claimed exclusive rights as to mines and railways over the whole province of Shantung.

Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians and Wei-Hai-Wei by the British

The so-called Boxer movement started in Shantung. It was preeminently an antidynastic society, and its primary object was to capture Pekin and put a Chinese Emperor on the throne.

Then, as a last resort to save herself and the dynasty, the Empress Dowager placed an Imperial Prince at the head of the Boxers and turned this movement at once from an antidynastic to an antiforeign movement The whole force of the movement was expended on the luckless foreigners and thus once more the dynasty was saved. The result is modern history.

The court returned to Pekin, and the Empress Dowager now sits upon the Dragon Throne, with the helpless Emperor one step lower, and rules China. Her strong will and intellect alone holds the dynasty in place.—New York Herald.

DEFECTS OF BRITISH NAVY.

Officers Not Well Drilled in Strategy and Tactics.

A serious defect is declared by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge to exist in the present administration of the British navy, which, he declares, if not immediately remedied, may lead to disaster in time of war.

"The principle involved," he said, "is a vitally important one. It is that the higher officers of the navy, who in the event of war on a great scale would have to conduct the operations, should not during periods of peace have their minds so occupied in dealing with the provision of material that no time is left to study and consider the great question of strategy and tactics, without familiarity with which success in war is hardly to be looked for.

"If you have a particular administrative system running, perhaps, for years in peace time, it will be extremely difficult and full of hazard to endeavor to change it on the instant of war occurring.

"Under our existing administration, if war broke out either the higher officers would have the tremendous duty of conducting war in addition to the already heavy duty of considering questions of material, or else the whole system would be thrown out of gear by the necessity of relinquishing the consideration of material in order to direct hostilities.

"From the close of the seventeenth century until the fall of Napoleon, the British navy was uniformly successful at sea. The system under which this success was achieved and maintained was one in which there was an absolute and entire separation between the work of providing material and the direction of hostilities.

"The Japanese have won great victories on the sea. Yet the many high officers of their fleet to whom I spoke when on the China station before the outbreak of the war showed no inclination to postpone strategical and tactical studies to the consideration of questions of material. These, they said, could be perfectly well looked after by professional experts brought up to deal with them, and not to manage naval hostilities."

Miss Margaret Chanler, heiress and granddaughter of the Astors, who, forsaking society for life's serious work, will operate a model dairy because of her interest in the pure milk crusade.

The Submarine in War.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the possibilities of the submarine are much better known than are the possibilities of a battleship. In a broad sense they are the least experimental type of warship. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that the submarine is the only type of vessel practically immune from gunfire when in action. The effect of gunfire upon a ship and its personnel is a most uncertain and difficult problem which the designer or tactician has to solve, as best he may, without experimental determination.

No amount of discussion can, in the end obscure one great fact regarding the submarine—that is, her ability to approach a battleship in broad daylight and force the latter to retire, or accept disablement or destruction.—Harper's Weekly.

A Train A Mile Long.

A party of London and Northwestern Railway officials went over the New York Central lines from Boston to Buffalo. They expressed surprise at the great length of trains and one of the New York Central men remarked that a train of 110 cars was the longest he had seen on the line lately. Soon afterward a train of empty cars came along, and on counting the cars it was found there were 114 cars on the train. These cars average forty feet in length over all, the train being nearly one mile long, with an average weight of seventeen and one-half tons per car. The average train of loaded cars consists of eighty cars, with an average weight of about 2,500 ton.—London Chronicle.

The French War Department has offered for sale 22,635 carabineers' swords of the time of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and 8,935 breastplates, belonging to the cuirassiers of Napoleon Bonaparte.

THE LATE SECRETARY HAY

Began His Active Political Career Under Lincoln

HIS WORK FOR THE JEWS

Negotiated Many Treaties—China, Through his Influence, Was Kept From Engaging in the Russian-Japanese War — Democratic in Official Habits.

John Hay was an American of a particularly good blend. His father, Charles Hay, was a college bred country doctor from Kentucky. His mother, Helen Leonard, was a remarkable woman, born at Assonet, Mass., classically educated by a learned father, and possessed of great character and wisdom. Dr. Charles Hay settled in the little town of Salem, in southern Indiana, and there John was born, October 8, 1838.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Warsaw, Ill., and the boy grew up in the common school there, finishing his preparatory education at the academy at Springfield. He was sent to Brown University, at Providence, R. I.

He was only twenty when he was graduated, and almost immediately began the study of law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, who was his father's friend. Lincoln heartily liked and trusted him. The President-elect, took the young man to Washington in 1861 as his assistant secretary, under John G. Nicolay. One of the last things that Lincoln ever did was to appoint young Hay secretary of legation at Paris, March 22, 1865. In 1870 he returned to this country and became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He remained with the Tribune until 1875, for a time acting as chief editor.

Mr. Hay settled in Cleveland in 1875. There was talk of running Hay for Congress there, but he had no mind for this kind of politics. From 1879 to 1881, however, he had a chance to give the country the benefit of his diplomatic experience as Assistant Secretary of State under Hayes. He built in Washington in 1884 one of the finest residences at the capital. It was designed by Richardson.

After that literature, and particularly the "Life of Lincoln," which was published in book form in 1890, until in 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to England. It is here that his later and crowning career begins.

Mr. Hay was in London but little more than a year, being recalled by President McKinley to succeed Judge William R. Day as Secretary of State

He toadied to no one, and bore himelf with absolute democratic directness, yet treated every one with perfect courtesy. He knit closer the bonds of a real and practical understanding between America and Britain. His policy resulted in Great Britain's firm and most valuable adhesion to American interest throughout the Spanish war.

When he came home to take the Secretaryship of State on September 20, 1898, the war was over, but its fruits remained to be reaped; and Hay's part in these final negotiations was commanding. It fell to his lot to lead the Republic across the threshold of a new career.

Mr. Hay occupied the chair of the State Department longer than any Secretary of State since Seward. His tact and skill are attested in the fact that he had negotiated more treaties than any other Secretary of State. His hold upon the chancelleries of the world was due to his consummate honesty, joined with a firmness which was as inflexible as his courtesy was unfailing. This honesty and this inflexibility have led European newspapers to speak of American "shirt sleeves diplomacy."

Mr. Hay was a good fighter. The Russians and Germans found that out. He beat them both in China. Yet neither has the smallest grievance against him, and no man could do with their governments more than he could do in negotiation.

He maintained the open door in China, and saved that ancient empire from dismemberment. He gave the United States a foothold far south in the Pacific through the Samoan treaty. He settled the Alaskan boundary dispute with Great Britain. He put the Hague tribunal on its feet by giving it its first case to decide.

He made the Panama Canal possible by bringing about the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty through consummate statecraft; and when the Colombian Republic threatened to spoil that great work, he took prompt and legitimate advantage of the secession of the American isthmus to recognize the independence of Panama. By that means the isthmus was detached forever from Colombia, and the negotiation of a more favorable canal treaty was well made possible. That treaty, and the great international waterway which will grow out of it, will remain a worthy monument of his service.

Secretary Hay endeared the Administration of President Roosevelt to the Jews of this country by his action in respect to the Kishineff massacres and the outrages against the barbarities of Kishineff and his protest against the conduct of the Roumanian authorities toward the Jews of that nation won plaudits from humanitarians the world over. —New York Mail.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

REDUCED RATES TO THE SEASHORE. Annual low-rate excursions to Atlantic City, etc., via Pennsylvania Railroad. The next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate ten-day excursion for the present season from Lock Haven, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Lykens, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, or Holy Beach, will be run on Thursday, July 27, 1905.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning, within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1t

SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSION TO the seashore via Pennsylvania Railroad. The next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate Sunday excursion for the present season from Lock Haven, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Dauphin and principal intermediate stations to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, will be run on July 30. Similar excursions will be run August 13 and 27.

Excursion tickets, good going and returning on regular trains within five days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning, within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 2t

Local Paper First

Hearst's Chicago *American* of a recent issue contained the following editorial, which has created no little comment on the part of the press generally because of the fact that it shows a spirit of fairness which does not always characterize the *American's* editorials. It says:

"It would be a misfortune to the country if the few big papers in the big cities should interfere seriously with the publication of the valuable and intelligent local newspapers—for upon these local newspapers the welfare of the country very largely depends. The metropolitan daily cannot possibly know the needs of the various localities and small cities. Only the local newspapers can protect local needs and influence local opinion. Of course we are very glad to have as many people as possible read the Chicago *American* in the big cities and the little cities. But we hope that in every small town and every village there will be enough intelligence and public spirit on the part of the local inhabitants to support earnestly and enthusiastically the best local newspaper, giving encouraging approbation and a good living to the local editor, who alone can represent and defend justice and public spirit among his neighbors. The man is unfortunate who cannot afford to take two newspapers at today's prices. He who can afford only one newspaper, in our opinion, should display his sense of duty to his locality by taking the local newspaper."

June Coal Production

Last Month's Output of Anthracite Reached Nearly Six Million Tons

The June production of anthracite, aggregating 5,844,052 tons, came near being a record breaker, and exceeded the large tonnage of the corresponding month of 1904 by 115, 257 tons. The production for the first six months of 1905, amounting to 30,716,997 tons, has only been exceeded once in the history of the anthracite trade, and that was in 1903, when the tonnage for the first six months aggregated 31,884,652 tons. This year's figures exceed the tonnage for the first half of 1904 by 1,459,790 tons. The Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Ontario & Western and Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill all increased their tonnage over June, 1904, while the Jersey Central, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania fell behind.

BAD STOMACH MAKES BAD BLOOD.

You can't make sweet butter in a foul churn. Every farmer's wife knows this. Your stomach churns and digests the food you eat, and if foul, torpid or out of order, your whole system suffers from blood poisoning. You will have foul breath, coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite and a whole train of disagreeable symptoms. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is not a beverage composed of whisky or alcohol, being entirely free from intoxicants, is a great regulator and invigorator of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"About a year ago I was ill with blood poisoning," writes Miss Eveline Louis, of 89 Walter Street, Buffalo, N. Y. "I had what seemed to be a small cold sore on my lip. It became very angry in appearance and began to spread until it nearly covered my face. I was a frightful sight and could not go outside the house because of my appearance. I used a blood medicine which did not give me any relief. Then I began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was greatly benefited with the first bottle and after taking the second bottle was completely cured. The erysipelatous eruption disappeared and my blood was cleansed. My complexion is clear and fresh and I have felt better this year than I did for some time before. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is certainly a most remarkable medicine."

Don't accept a substitute for a medicine which performs such cures and which has a uniformly successful record of nearly forty years to its credit. It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to try by over-persuasion to palm off upon you in its stead some inferior article with no record to back it up. You know what you want; it is his business to meet that want.

$50,000 GIVEN AWAY, in copies of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book that sold to the extent of 500,000 copies a few years ago, at $1.50 per copy. Last year we gave away $30,000 worth of these invaluable books. This year we shall give away $50,000 worth of them. Will **you** share in this benefit? If so, send only 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only for book in stiff paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Constipation although a little ill, begets big ones if neglected. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cures constipation.

To Distribute 300,000 Frogs.

Largest Lot Ever Grown in Captivity in Pennsylvania.

The largest lot of frogs ever grown in captivity in this State is now being distributed from the Mount Pleasant Hatchery. Fish Commissioner Meehan decided last year to add frog culture to the service rendered by the Fish Commission, and a few were raised at the Corry and the Erie Hatcheries and distributed. The experiment was successful, and frog raising, it was decided, should also be tried at the new Mount Pleasant station. There the frog crop has been entirely successful, and the 300,000 that were raised are now being sent out.

These frogs will be the only ones the people will get from the State this year, as the experiment proved a failure this season, both at Erie and Corry. At Erie an epidemic got in among the pollywogs, and at Corry more than 100,000 small frogs were eaten by the snakes.

The process of raising young frogs is exceedingly interesting. When four or five days old they are ready to ship, and are from 1½ to 2 inches long. When twelve days old they are worth two cents a piece for bass bait, so there is money in raising frogs if one knows how, since it is possible to grow 2,000,000 of them to the acre.

The frogs are shipped in cans of 400 each, packed simply in wet moss. The 300,000 on hand are not nearly enough to supply the requisitions, which come from every county. Fish Commissioner Meehan will in the fall issue bulletins from the reports of the superintendents of the fish hatcheries, giving their experiences at frog raising for the benefit and instruction of the public.

The raising of frogs is easier than the raising of poultry. A frog a week old planted now will be fit for the table next year, and in two years will be a "monster."

Two kinds of frogs, the greenheads and the Western were raised at the hatchery. The Western is the larger, but the greenhead is preferred by epicures. The market price of edible frogs is from $1.50 to $3 a dozen.

Whatever the child's daytime naughtiness may have been, at nightfall he should be forgiven and go to rest with the mother's kiss on his lips and her tender voice in his ear.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES {FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES {SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES {SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES {WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES {COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES {COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES {KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES {SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES {BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

Following is a complete list of the men who will serve on the juries at September court:

GRAND JURY.

C. H. Reimard, Bloom.
Elmer Hagenbuch, Scott
John Feustermacher, Madison
Lewis Beaver, Locust
W. J. Kreamer, Fishingcreek
Emanuel Snyder, Benton twp.
H. W. Appleman, Hemlock
M. H. Croop, Briarcreek
Hugh Quick, Montour
Francis W. Rhodes, Conyngham
W H Lord, Bloom.
Chauncy Ikeler, Benton
Boyd Freas, Briarcreek
John Watson, Bloom.
Roy Swentsel, Bloom.
Sterling Thomas, Hemlock
John Hauck, Briarcreek
Thomas Hickey, Bloom
Ethan Hampton, Roaringcreek
F. B. Hartman, Fishingcreek
Lloyd Young, Jackson
Wesley Morris, Greenwood
Charles B. Edwards, Bloom.
Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

Daniel Hess, Mifflin
G. W. Knouse, Benton
W. H. Gilmore, Bloom
A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf
Edward W. Ivey, Hemlock
Robret H. Mears, Montour
James Casey, Madison
Jonathan Loreman, Franklin
Michael Grant, Centralia
C. C. Megargell, Orange twp.
A. K. Wright, Scott
Thomas Webb, Bloom.
D. H. Walsh, Centralia
Harry Hummel, Beaver
Alfred Hencock, Greenwood
Moses Savage, Benton twp.
W. H. Griffith, Centralia
F. H. Wilson, Bloom.
J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf
John Scott, Bloom.
George H. Keiter, Bloom.
Elias Thomas, Cleveland
Jesse Rittenhouse, Beaver
William Harry, Berwick
Miles Everhard, Jackson
Duval Dickson, Briarcreek
Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf
J. G. Shultz, Benton
H. H. Hulmes, Benton twp.
Michael Hartman, Greenwood
W. S. Laubach, Benton twp.
Matthias M. Kreamer, Greenwood
Jacob Wagner, Berwick
A. J. McHenry, Stillwater
Ellis Ringrose, Scott
F. H. Jenkins, Bloom.
Harrison Hess, Fishingcreek
John R. Neyhard, Catawissa twp.
J. E. Shuman, Center
G. W. Sutliff, Sugarloaf
Robert Vanderslice, Bloom.
Charles Tittle, Bloom.
W. T. Miller, Benton
Philip Crawford, Bloom.
Edward Clever, Locust
Tilden J. Weiss, Center
John Masteller, Mifflin
Pierce Dimmick, Cleveland

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Lemuel Kisner, Pine
M. C. Jones, Bloom.
David Edwards, Bloom.
Robert Watkins, Bloom.
James B. Laubach, Benton twp.
C. R. Housel, Bloom.
Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek
Jacob S. Webb, Pine
Hiram Demott, Millville
H. R. Bower, Berwick
Charles Hess, Bloom.
Harry Townsend, Bloom.
J. D. Ipher, Benton twp.
William Fetter, Locust
Thomas Fought, Pine
Frank Roys, Bloom.
Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf
Charles Lee, Bloom.
Elwood Knouse, Benton
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville
Benjamin Golder, Sugarloaf
H. J. Pursel, Bloom.
David E. Fisher, Main
Jeremiah Kester, Main
Nicholas Yocum, Cleveland
John P. Laughlin, Centralia
George S. Alleman, Bloom.
Hiram E. Everitt, Mt. Pleasant
Wesley P. Hetler, Mifflin
J. F. Lawton, Greenwood
John Mowry, Cleveland
Elmer K. Creveling, Mifflin
Ed. R. Eves, Millville
Samuel Klingerman, Beaver
Frank Kester, Center
John M. Humel, Fishingcreek

Personally Conducted

excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, without change, via the Chicago Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Colonist one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October at only $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from other points. Double berth in tourist sleeping cars only $7.00. Booklet with maps and full information sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Good Investment of One Dollar

If you have bad breath, constipation, pain in the small of the back, discolored skin, nervousness or dizziness, your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cleanse the blood of all impurities, regulate the Kidneys and Liver, and thus restore a healthy glow to your cheeks again.

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, the time when womanhood begins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of woman's suffering is ten years. Ten years out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrificed! Think of the enormous loss of time! But time is not all that is lost. Those years of suffering steal the bloom from the cheeks, the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can do for woman what is done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

BONAPARTE OF THE NAVY

Sketches of the New Member of the Cabinet

A BRILLIANT ADVOCATE

In His Home in Baltimore one Finds A Napoleonic Atmosphere—Adheres to the Axiom, "Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead." His Interest in Reform Movements

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who was selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy, is regarded by his neighbors in Baltimore as one of the most remarkable men of the time.

A striking characteristic is his firmness of purpose and the courage of his convictions. Mr. Bonaparte believes in the axiom: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

His practice of doing what he believed was right regardless of consequences was illustrated on the occasion when the overseers of Harvard University were considering the advisability of conferring the degree of LL.D on President McKinley. Mr. Bonaparte is one of the overseers of Harvard University. He had given the question at issue deliberate consideration, and in a most frank manner he informed his colleagues that in his opinion Mr. McKinley was not worthy of the honor.

Mr. Bonaparte admired Mr. McKinley as a statesman and as President of the United States, but he believed that statesmanship and political eminence alone were not the qualifications for the degree of I L.D. from Harvard.

Mr. Bonaparte is called a shrewd and brilliant lawyer, but he is best known as a civic, social and political reformer

Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

Among Baltimoreans his name and that of the Reform League are synonymous, for it was through this organization that the Monumental City was purged of corrupt political practices and obtained an election law that is a model of its kind.

Mr. Bonaparte is 52 years of age and is in the full vigor of his physical and mental attainments. He is a large man, weighing apparently close to 200 pounds, with a large head resting upon somewhat rounded shoulders.

His head, which might be called abnormally large, is clearly that of a man of high intelligence, yet it is not a head that would command admiration. The face is full and rosy, the eyes black, the mustache of the same color, and stubby.

It is only when he is engaged in debate that he would be picked out as a man above the ordinary attainments. This perhaps is due largely to Mr. Bonaparte's indifference to dress.

Being thoroughly devoted to the duties of his law office, he has no time to court Dame Fashion, and when the day's labors are at an end he hies himself off to a fine country seat a few miles distant from Baltimore where fine clothes are not requisite. Considering these facts Mr. Bonaparte may be considered a plainly dressed man—he always wears black—and would be more readily taken for a student, or, perhaps, a clergyman, than one of the most brilliant lawyers in Baltimore, a man of wealth and one of the most conspicuous reformers in the land.

He is identified with nearly every educational, charitable and reforming institution in Maryland, has been honored with the degrees of A.B. and LL.D., from Harvard University, and recently received the Laetare medal from Notre Dame University of Indiana as the most distinguished Catholic layman who during the year had rendered the most efficient and laudable service to the Catholic Church.

To the lover of the historical, and at the same time of the beautiful and artistic, a visit to the Napoleon Room at the residence of Mr. Bonaparte in Baltimore is a treat. In the home of Mr. Bonaparte one finds himself in a Napoleonic atmosphere.

As one enters the room the eye first falls upon a marble bust of the Emperor by Henri Frederick Iselin.

The marble bust was cut in 1859, and came at that time into the possession of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, at one time King of Westphalia and grandfather of the present Mr. Bonaparte

In another part of the room, side by side, are the marble busts of Charles Bonaparte and Letizia Bonaparte, the father and mother of the Emperor.

RUSSIA'S CONVERTS IN JAPAN.

Disclosed by Large Shipments of Vestments and Candles.

Candles, vestments and church supplies are not contraband of war these days, and steamers from San Francisco have been carrying these articles of worship and ritual on their way from Russia right into the heart of Japan, says the San Francisco Chronicle. All this because the Russian church still has hundreds of thousands of members among the Japanese, and even in the navy and army many of the highest officers were educated in the Russian church and still obey its religious commands.

This remarkable state of affairs has become known through the constant shipments from San Francisco by Russian order to Yokohama, Tokio and Hakodate of the various articles used in the ceremonies of the Orthodox Greek Church. One of these shipments is paid for by the Russian coin from the State's coffers, and they will be used for the spiritual benefit of Russia's enemies.

A member of the consistory of the Greek Church, which for twenty years has had its American seat in San Francisco, explained this odd interchange between warring countries by the statement that for 400 years the Russian church has had its missionaries in Japan, and for 100 years has had a big university in Hakodate, where the flower of Japanese youth have been educated.

"Among the naval and army officers in the present conflict," this prelate explained, "there have been and are now many raised in our faith and trained by us to Western ideals. We have large congregations there, and naturally their religious head being still in Russia, it is from there that the supplies still come, paid for out of the Russian treasure chest. There are steady shipments from this port of candles vestments and articles of every sort to various Japanese ports for the use of the clergy and converts there. The war has not interfered in any way with this. It is odd, of course, that two countries at war should be so related that a large number of Japanese acknowledge the supremacy of the patriarch and the Czar in religious matters, but so the fact is."

Bachelors Lead in Suicide.

"What makes a suicide?" was the interesting topic discussed by Coroner Dr. Wyn Westcott before the Medico-Legal Society recently. Dr. Westcott has had an experience with suicides extending over twenty years and his knowledge of this subject is considered as intimate as that of any man in the world.

According to the Coroner the most usual causes of suicide are disease, poverty, alcoholism, a fit of passion or an attack of pain, or disappointed love. The higher the standard of education the greater the number of suicides. Nations possessing the largest number of daily papers always produce the greatest number of suicides. Protestants are more prone to suicide than Roman Catholics. The Greek Church comes next, and the Jews produce the fewest suicides of any.

Men commit suicide three times more often than women. The heaviest percentage occurs between forty and fifty years of age; after fifty-five the decline is rapid. Child suicide is increasing; this is due to the strain of modern education. Below the age of twenty most of the suicides are females.

Bachelors commit suicide more often than married men; married women more often than spinsters; widows more often than widowers; divorced men more often than divorced women.

Chronic alcoholism is the most general of all the causes of suicide. Incurable disease comes next.—New York Journal.

Secret of Violin Varnish.

It has long been suspected that the master makers of violins in Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries knew of some remarkable gum which they employed in making the varnish for their instruments. Mr George Fry, of the Chemical Society, London, who has carefully investigated the subject concludes, after showing that the varnish exercises a decided influence over the tone of a violin, that Stradivarius and other famous makers probably used only such familiar things as turpentine, linseed oil and resin rather than some mystical gum. The resin was oxidized with nitric acid. It is doubted whether the popular idea that age is advantageous rather than detrimental to a violin is well founded.—Exchange.

Is Our Navy Inefficient?

The nation with an efficient navy has the most effective guarantee of peace. Most wars are decided by sea power. The fate of the civil war was probably decided by the United States Navy. Spain was defeated by Dewey and Sampson. The most decisive battle between Japan and Russia has just been fought on water. The great power of England lies in her mighty navy. Many wars have been decided by sea fighting. A nation without a navy has small voice in the world's affairs. The United States needs no large standing army, but it will find a strong navy more effective in protecting its rights and interests and in making for peace.—Nashville American.

The North Wisconsin Farmers' Association is agitating the question of good roads for Douglas and other northern Wisconsin counties.

WORKING CLASS OF FRANCE

Suffer Failures in Separation of Church and State.

The divorce of State and Church in France is proving a truly cataclysmic process. How complete a reorganization of society it is necessitating one may gather in a recent petition sent up to the House of Deputies by divers goldsmiths, jewelers, bronze casters and other artificers in metal and stone. They say:

Messieurs, the Deputies—In the name of the artisans, employes and proprietors of our industries, already seriously injured and threatened with absolute ruin, we make this appeal. It is upon the accompanying statistics that we wish to fix your attention. A few years ago we could count upon something like 55,000 patrons, of whom 35,000 were church parishes and 20,000 were religious communities. Now you have banished our 20,000 religious houses, and you go about to suppress the 35,000 parishes of France!

In the face of this ruinous expropriation, what are we offered? Nothing.

To-morrow, or the next day, nearly 250,000 persons will find themselves without employment, and many of them without bread. Are we not citizens like the rest, and do we not fulfil honorably all our obligations to the State?

Assuredly we do. Very well then, since we perform all the duties of good citizens, we insist upon our rights—truly an elementary one—not to die of hunger.

The question is simple. Is it just, for a political reason, to wipe out industries, producing hundreds of thousands of francs annually, to aim a blow at the national prosperity and to deprive of the very means of existence hundreds of thousands of faithful toilers? We think not, and we demand a serious investigation.

The document bears appended certain figures which go to prove the Church a lavish patron of industry. In its expense account for a single year may be numbered two millions and a half (dollars or francs) for rosaries charms and churer furnishings; over three millions for gold smithing and bronzes; five millions for statuary; four millions for printing—and so on to the neat total of $51,400,000 per annum.

These are figures that may make the deputies see what a large undertaking they have on hand. Truly progress travels in a car of Juggernaut.—Boston Transcript.

Alfonso Born King.

By being born a king Alfonso XIII. made a name at once for himself in history, independent of any after achievement. When other monarchs have been forgotten he will be remembered as a baby who was "his majesty" from the first hour he drew breath. His illustrious ancestress, Mary Queen of Scots, did not inherit a crown till she was quite a week old. A French forefather, Louis XV., was about five years of age when he succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis XIV. Alfonso's grandmother, Isabella II., became queen of Spain when nearly three years old. It was difficult to take the accession of the "born king" seriously, especially when his majesty began to appear in public in the arms of his nurse, and to receive the honors due to his exalted estate; whatever might have been considered farcical was redeemed by the appearance of the companion figure to the august infant—that of his brave, anxious, widowed mother, who was so very careful that Spanish susceptibilities should not be affronted because she had to rule in her son's name. Alfonso XIII., now nineteen years of age, is altogether the superior of his poor father, Alfonso XII., who was of feeble physique and self-indulgent disposition, and better liked than respected. The son had the name of being a weakly child; but the care taken of him worked wonders, and he may now be reckoned as strong and capable a young man as the descendants of many cousin marriages can be.—Modern Society (London.)

Senor Joaquin de Casasus,

Mexico's new Ambassador to the United States, is the southern Republic's foremost lawyer and economist. He speaks English fluently and is well acquainted with many American public men.

The oldest post office in Great Britain is to be seen in the little Cheshire village of Motham. The building dates back to the sixteenth century and has the figures 1584 over the doorway.—London Tit-Bits.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Allman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

Mr. J. H. Dunkleberger, deputy for Schuylkill county, in sending in the charter list of a new grange says grange work in his county is growing and Schuylkill is arranging to hold a county grange picnic in August with Hon W. T. Creasy as the orator of the day.

The agitation that is going on in Philadelphia should have a purifying effect on the politics of the entire state. Pure politics is big with possibilities of good for the farmer. Many of the just demands that the grange has made on the legislature have been refused not from considerations of equity or even public policy but simply because special interests have been able to manipulate corrupt politics so as to accomplish their defeat. Fellow farmer, wake up now and seize your opportunity. Join the grange and help to push for the legislation that will work good to you and injury to no one.

The grange is designed and is in every way fitted to better conditions on the farm, not only some but all of the conditions that affect the farmer's life. Poets have sung of the peace and charm of the country and they have not exaggerated its possibilities but how few get out of it all that is possible. The eye must be trained to see and the heart to appreciate the beauties of nature. With too many

"The cowslip on the meadows brim a yellow cowslip was to him and nothing more."

Old Plod stumbles along and nature spreads out her gorgeous panorama before him in vain. With all the wonderful activity of 20th century Americanism there are millions, and not a few of them on the farm that need to be waked up. There is no place in which the farmer can be more thoroughly aroused than in a good grange meeting. If you have never been there try it

Inclosed I hand you a program of Pomona grange No. 3 of Chester and Delaware counties held in Unionville, Pa., May 25th as guests of Doe Run and East Lynn granges. The sessions were all well attended, in fact there was standing room only in the afternoon and that was at a premium. Besides the regular program addresses were delivered by Brother J. A. Herr of Clinton county, Brother W. G. Johnson, editor of the *American Agriculturist* and other members of the State Board of Agriculture and institute workers who were in session at West Chester. The dominant note of the grange movement here seems to be the social factor and in that respect it is certainly a success. East Lynn grange organized about a year ago with over 100 charter members now has some 120 in good standing with 10 applicants on hand. C. P. BARNARD.

Master East Lynn Grange No. 1263

With an eternity behind us we linger for a moment, as it were on the shores of time before plunging into eternity to come. Nor may we come this way again. Is it wise then that our short earthly career should be given to unremitting toil that we should be so absorbed in money making that we cannot stop to hear the song of the bird, to note the beauty of the flower, to listen to the prattle of the child or to greet our fellows. If necessity is driving us we should stop all the more before we become altogether sordid.

If every man were permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor there would be no necessity for any one to be a slave. If he is in any way robbed of that which is his by right more toil will not make conditions better for him.

Fellow farmers, even in this busy season take time to get your breath, attend the meetings of your grange. If you cannot do this ferret out the cause. If the remedy is such that you can apply it yourself do it. If it is beyond your individual effort seek the help of your fellows. Since machinery has so many times multiplied the powers of the human hand the world can be housed and clothed and fed without grinding any one, and if the workers themselves once rightly use their power it will be done.

It is estimated, says the *Ohio Farmer*, that if all, or nearly all, of our farmers could be induced to discard the scrubs and use only pure breeds, the increase in the value of poultry would be 100 per cent.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 6-29 4t

Hot Weather Rules For Horses.

That suffering among animals may be allayed during the summer, a number of "don'ts" have been sent to horse owners throughout the state by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Agents have frequently observed that a large number of deaths have been caused by neglecting and indifference of drivers.

If the following hints, furnished by the society, are observed, suffering among horses will be greatly decreased.

Don't forget that your horse will repay you for his cost if you treat him right.

Don't stand him in the sun, when by moving him across the street or around the corner you can find shade.

Don't put the same load on him when the thermometer is at 90 that you do when it is just above the freezing point.

Don't fail to give him water at short intervals.

Don't fail to bathe his head with cold water.

Don't give the horse whisky unless advised by a veterinary surgeon and don't take any yourself. Nine-tenths of the abuse of animals are traceable to its use.

Don't fail, if it shows signs of exhaustion, to give the animal a half hour's rest.

Don't fail, in extreme cases, to apply ice to the head and ice water to the body, so as to reduce the temperature.

Don't swear at him. He can feel either the lash whip or your tongue.

Crop Reports.

The state weather bureau reports weather excellent for haying and harvesting, and a large acreage of hay and some wheat and rye secured during the week in good condition. Hay is mostly light in yield, but of good quality. Wheat and rye show good average crops and harvest will soon become general. Oats are heading rapidly and promise well. The nights have been cool and the rainfall light, but with few exceptions the moisture was sufficient for the growing crops, and they made rapid advancement. Corn, vegetables and pastures are in prosperous condition, and garden truck and small fruits are plentiful. Apples are dropping badly and are scarce The prospect of peaches and pears is better. Buckwheat seeding and cultivation is progressing satisfactorily.

The Russo—Japanese peace conference will be held at the navy yard in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where their proceedings can be conducted with secrecy. The treaty of peace, which is expected to result from their labors, will be signed in Washington so that it may be known in history as "The Treaty of Washington," as a compliment to the United States and President Roosevelt for the part taken in bringing about a peace conference.

"Every young married woman should know how to make bread," said a writer on economics. Yes; and every young man should know how to furnish the dough.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Yeager, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Lloyd Yeager and Alfred Yeager, trustees of Sarah Yeager, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office No. 46 Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday August 4th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and make their claims or forever be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. C. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

7-20 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Creasy, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of Lafayette Creasy, executor as shown by his final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, July 14th, 1905 at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

N. U. FUNK, Auditor.

6-22 3t

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in Ent's Building.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-95

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

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C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,829	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila..	400,000	3,525,160	1,419,
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,588,975	1,021,4
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	428,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,384

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

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INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
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N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
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GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and all

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

MEMBERS OF ROYAL ARCANUM PROTEST.

Representatives of 36 Councils Met in Philadelphia to Take Action Toward Rescinding Rates Established at Atlantic City.

The Philadelphia *Press* of last Thursday says:

"Angered at what is declared to be a move to force out the old members of the Royal Arcanum, representatives of the order in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with resolutions representative of nearly thirty thousand members, gathered in special session at the Continental Hotel yesterday to protest against the enforcement of a new assessment rate adopted by the delegates to the Supreme Council at Atlantic City in May, and to lay plans for an organized resistance against it among the subordinate councils of the country.

The new rate adopted by the supreme officers increases the assessment rate on all members over 40 years of age, which the delegates to the session of the Allied Councils yesterday declare is not only a gross injustice to the men who have worked all their lives to make the order a success, but that the action of the supreme officers was taken without proper warning to the more than 300,000 members spread throughout the country.

The action, according to William Wilhelm, of Pottsville, who acted as chairman of the convention, is the work of a few of the "inside" members of the order.

Thirty-five councils were represented at the convention in person and more than one hundred by letter, and all emphatically denounced the Supreme Council's action.

It was also declared that the new rate advances the monthly rate on members 40 years old and over from 150 to 500 per cent.

"The grand officers and supreme officers," said one man, "brazenly declare that members are now paying according to their attained age. This advance is not the worst feature of what was done at Atlantic City. The simple plan of a straight payment according to age of entry is now changed to five plans. The complications arising from all these plans have caused as much of an element of distrust to the grand and supreme officers as to the rates."

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the new rate and all the councils in the district have been asked to urge the grand regent to call a special session of the Grand Council at Harrisburg not later than August 24, for the purpose of rescinding the table of rates enacted at Atlantic City."

As everywhere else there is much feeling among the members of Bloomsburg Council. If the rates are not changed it is probable that a few members will remain in at the new rates, others will reduce the amount of their insurance, and many of the old members will be forced to drop out. The latter seems to be the object aimed at by the Supreme Council. As men grow older the more liable they are to die, and if they can be forced out of the order before that happens, the death benefits will not have to be paid. The specious arguments of their hired missionaries who are going about trying to explain the action of the Supreme Council, are not making much headway with the membership.

A Good Curb Market.

The variety of articles offered in the curbstone market is large, and the quality is good. Green corn is just coming in, and sells at 20 cents a dozen. Red raspberries have been unusually abundant, though this has not seemed to affect the price any, the prevailing figure being 10 cents a basket. The huckleberry man from the North Mountain now makes two trips a week and he too keeps up to 10 cents.

The scarcest articles are chickens. Very few are brought in, and these are very small in size or very high in price. Very small ones, too small to eat, bring 60 cents a pair, and those about large enough to kill fetch 75 cents.

Old chickens are offered at 15 cents a pound. At such prices it is strange that farmers do not engage more extensively in the poultry business. It is hard to buy chickens in Bloomsburg at any time of year. Hucksters go through the country and buy them up, but if there is not supply enough for the hucksters and the town trade, it would pay somebody to raise more chickens.

Each dealer now must pay 5 cents each market morning, to clean up the street. This is a good thing, as the merchants were getting tired of sweeping the pavement each time.

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, cries and scales!

Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents.

PREACHED IN THE STREET

A unique method of getting hearers to receive the Word was resorted to last Sunday evening at the village of Almedia. Rev. Stover of the Evangelical church couldn't get the congregation to come to him so he went to the congregation.

For several months interest in church work in the Evangelical church of Almedia had been on the decline and several Sundays when the good minister, Rev. Stover repaired to his church to preach the Gospel he would find the pews empty. He was resourceful however and noticed that a large congregation of men and boys were always gathered on a Sunday evening at the corner of the Englehart wagon shop. He determined to have hearers even though he had to go where they were. On that evening the minister with his choir stopped at the street corner instead of going on to the church and commenced the service. A large number of people were gathered together sitting on the steps on piles of lumber and on old wagons. The choir sang several selections, the minister prayed and preached a very instructive and interesting sermon. At the close he announced that services would again be held at the same time and place in two weeks from last evening. It was a strange procedure but it worked and Rev. Stover had a congregation.—*Berwick Enterprise.*

FIREMEN'S PIONIC.

Great arrangements have been made for the firemen's picnic at Grassmere Park next Saturday. It is expected that 1200 people will attend, and that many will be provided for so that all can have seats in the cars. There will be eighteen coaches in the train.

On Friday evening there will be a parade of firemen. It will form at the town hall at eight o'clock, and headed by the Bloomsburg band will march down Main to Leonard, out Leonard to Third, up Third to Railroad, out Railroad to Fifth, out Fifth to Catherine, down Catherine, to Eighth, out Eighth to East, up East to Main, down Main to Market, down Market to Fifth, countermarching and returning to the square where the parade will disband. The committee states that red lights and fireworks will be appreciated.

The Bloomsburg Band and Hower's orchestra will accompany the excursion.

Huntington Valley Camp.

Huntington Valley campmeeting, near Shickshinny, opens Tuesday evening, Aug. 22d. Rev. William Brill, of Shickshinny, will have charge during the day and an evangelist at all the night meetings. Rev. G. M. Klepfer of Altoona, will be musical director and Dr. R. H. Gilbert will be in charge of the children's service. Rev. R. J. Allen of Freeland will conduct the young people's meeting. He will be assisted by Mrs. Allen who is an accomplished singer. Epworth League day will be Wednesday, Aug. 23d, in charge of Rev. W. E. Ruth. Thursday, Aug. 24th will be educational day. Dr. W. F. Anderson of the board of education, will deliver an address in the morning and at the platform meeting in the afternoon representatives of Syracuse University, Wyoming Seminary, Dickinson Seminary, Dickinson College and the Womans' College will be present. Dr. Anderson will also address the Epworth Leagues. Friday, Aug. 25th will be Sunday school day. Dr. James T. McFarland, editor of the Sunday school publications, will deliver an address in the morning. In the afternoon he will give his popular lecture to young people, "The Old Book and the New Man." He will also preach Saturday morning. The grounds are being put in fine condition and are unusually attractive this year. The boarding hall will be in charge of Z. S. Stevens. Reservations at the boarding hall and cottages may be secured by addressing R. M. Tubbs Shickshinny, Pa. Both 'phones.

Save The Discount.

A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on dog, state, county, school and poor taxes if paid by September 1st. The duplicates are now in the hands of L. M. Sleppy, collector.

Bloomsburg Thursday, July 27

The Great SELLS and DOWNS United Shows.

THE MOST, ORIGINAL, MODERN

Up-to-Date Amusement Enterprise on Earth.

Lofty in Conception, Regal in Equipment, Honorably Conducted, Truthfully Advertised. The

World's Best Circus Talent.

The Immensity, Originality, Uniqueness and Novelty of this Show

EXCELLS ALL OTHER SHOWS.

Not only in its exclusive features, Zoological Exhibitions and Horse Fair Displays, but in its

Great Trained Animal Department.

Showing REMARKABLE ACTS, demonstrating the brute intelligence of Educated Elephants, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Ponies, Goats, Pigs and Donkeys.

Sells & Downs' Circus Day Program:

10 a. m.—The Grand Street Parade. A unique combination of Glorious Street Carnival, Spectacular Street Fair, a Zoological Display, Horse Fair and Glittering Pageants.

1 and 7 p. m.—Doors Opened to the Immense Water Proof Tents.

1:15 and 7:15 p. m.—Prof. Neal's Concert Band of Renowned Soloist Musicians begin a 45-minute Grand Concert on the Center Stage.

1 and 8 p. m.—All-Feature Performance begins, comprising Multitudinous, overwhelming, Indescribable Gymnic, Acrobatic, Spectular, Aerial, Trained Animal Hippodromatic Feats.

Low Excursion Rates on all Railroads to Bloomsburg July 27.

Mid Summer Clearing Sale

Many of our prices are made on goods we had, others were bought at very low prices and are offered same way.

Lonsdale Cambric short lengths 9c yd.
Light Calico, short lengths 4c yd.
Grey Calico, by the yd as wanted 4½c.
12½c Dress Ginghams 9½ cents per yard.
12½ to 18c Lawns, 9½ cents per yard.
5 cent Lawns, 3½ cents per yard.
Black Pins, 1c a box.
39c. Silk Mulls, 25 cents per yard.
1.25 Shirt Waist Suits, 95 cents each.
1.25 Shirt Waists, 95 cents each.
2.25 to 3.00 Night Dresses, 1.09 each.
3.00 Shopping Bags 1.95 each.
Odds and Ends in Belts. 9 cents each.
Safety Pins, 3c. dozen.

Store Open Saturdays and Pay Days Until 9 o'clock
Other days closed at 6 o'clock.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ayer's Pills Vegetable, liver pills. That is what they are. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Bloomsburg will receive bids for paving Center street from Main or Second street to south side of Pine alley. All bids to be in by Thursday, July 27, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M. and to be accompanied by a certified check of one hundred dollars ($100.00) as a deposit to guarantee the performance of the contract. The Town reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications for said paving can be examined at the office of James C. Brown, Town Engineer, and the material to be used to be approved by the Committee on Highways.

C. C. YETTER, Pres.

Attest: FREEZE QUICK, Secretary.

You'll Not be Happy till your Feet are Easy.

When in need of Shoes come in and we will fit your feet with good comfortable shoes.

Shoes made of Good, Honest Material by Good Practical Shoemakers.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

7-6 tf

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Breaks no Hearts, Excuses no Crimes.

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is not a disguised enemy of the human race; where it cannot help, it does not harm. It is composed of vegetable ingredients and does not heat or inflame the blood but cools and purifies it. In all cases of Kidney troubles, Liver complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, and the delicate derangements which afflict women, the action of Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is beyond praise. Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify to this, in letters to Dr. Kennedy; and with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business certificates never possess. It makes no drunkards—excuses no crimes—breaks no hearts. In its coming there is hope, and in its wings there is healing. We challenge a trial and are confident of the result. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a Bottle. Bear in mind the name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout, New York.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

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IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

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WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

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J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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